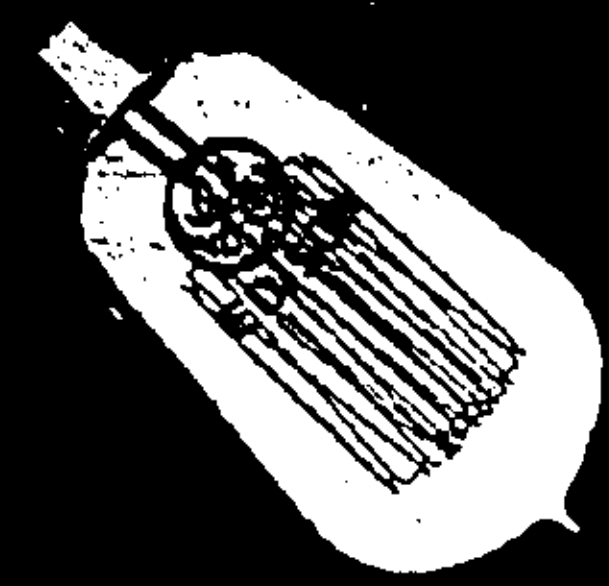


EDISON LAMPS



FROM ELECTRICAL DEALERS

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881).

69036 三拜禮號七月壹英港

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1920.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

A RUSSIAN COUP D' ETAT.

GENERAL DENIKIN REPLACED.

London, January 3.
A Bolshevik wireless message states that owing to recent defeats a coup d'etat has occurred at General Denikin's Headquarters. A new Government has been established with General Romanoffsky replacing General Denikin.

INVASION OF SOUTH RUSSIA.

Paris, January 3.
The Supreme Council has decided on steps for the evacuation of the population of Southern Russia, which is threatened by a Bolshevik invasion.

JAPAN IN SIBERIA.

London, January 3.
The newspapers give prominence to the serious position of Admiral Koltchak and General Denikin and the importance of the resolve to check Bolshevism in Eastern Siberia.
A high authority, interviewed by the Daily Mail said the presence of the Japanese in Eastern Siberia will prove the salvation of Siberia and even of Manchuria from Bolshevik control. He did not think the Japanese would make territorial claims in East Siberia. His experience taught him that they had an innate dislike for cold climates. The Japanese population would not desire to colonise Eastern Siberia. Their Colonial aspirations lay farther south. What the Japanese would ask for, and probably be granted, were certain trading and mining concessions.

THE SPEN VALLEY ELECTION.

A LABOUR VICTORY.

London, January 3.
The Spen Valley election resulted as follows:—
Mr. Myers (Labourite) ... 11,962
Sir John Simon (Liberal) ... 10,244
Colonel Fairfax (Coalition Liberal) ... 8,134

MOULDERS' STRIKE.

PROVISIONAL SETTLEMENT REACHED.

London, January 3.
A provisional settlement has been reached in the moulders' strike, the terms being subject to the men's ballot.
The employers agree to a weekly increase of 5s. Work is to be resumed before January 19 and all strikers are to be taken back without victimisation on either side.

SIR HORACE PLUNKETT.

HIS "DEATH" EXPLAINED.

London, January 3.
The Times correspondent at New York says Sir Horace Plunkett was highly amused at the anxiety of reporters to know if he were dead. The London agency which issued the original statement explains that the correspondent, in giving the day on which Sir Horace Plunkett departed from Battle Creek, contracted "Wednesday" into "Wed." which was misread in New York as "Died."

AUSTRIA'S COAL SHORTAGE.

A CRITICAL SITUATION.

London, January 3.
The coal situation in Austria is unprecedentedly critical. All passenger trains have stopped for the past ten days and there is a likelihood of an early total cessation of electric light and tramway services in Vienna.

TROUBLE WITH ARABS.

BRITISH PRISONERS RELEASED.

London, December 31.
An official message states that the Arabs who seized Deir ez-Zor, mentioned on December 19, are now dispersing for want of food and organisation. The tribes of the middle Euphrates show determined hostility to the invaders. Albukamal was occupied on December 21, but all is quiet. The British personnel, captured at Deir ez-Zor by the Arabs have been released and have rejoined the British force.

PARIS TO SAIGON.

A BIG AEROPLANE FLIGHT.

Paris, January 3.
A French aeroplane is leaving Paris on March 3 for Saigon, via Athens, Antioch, Karachi, Allahabad, Rangoon and Bangkok.

FREE HAND FOR JAPAN IN SIBERIA.

Paris, January 3.
The Press gives prominence to the news from Washington that America gives Japan a free hand in Siberia.

DANISH STEAMER MINED.

Gothenburg, January 3.
The Danish steamer Jemtland has been mined from the north of Jutland. Five were killed.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS VOTING POWER.

VISCOUNT GREY ON THE AMERICAN RESERVATIONS.

London, January 2.
The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at New York says that Senator Hitchcock, the Government Senate Leader, discussed with Viscount Grey the proposed reservation limiting voting power in the League of Nations. The latter pointed out the seriousness of the results that would be entailed by the adoption of such a reservation. Canada and Australia would immediately protest, and he indicated that they had so impressed their view upon the London Government that it would be compelled to back them up. In his opinion a disruption of the League would result.
Viscount Grey said, in conversation with Senators and other officials, that those who insist upon this reservation were unduly alarmed over the possibilities of separate votes for the British Dominions, but they were conjuring up chimerical dangers. He said that the United States will create a very real danger to the League's existence if it insists upon equalising the voting power of the United States and the British Empire in the League Assembly. Senator Hitchcock asked whether the Johnson reservation, which the Senate rejected and which aimed at the equalisation of voting strength, giving the United States as many votes as the combined votes of Great Britain and the Dominions, namely six, would be more acceptable to the British Colonies. Viscount Grey said that he thought it would, but he pointed out that France and Italy and other Powers having but one vote would protest that they were unfairly discriminated against and that they, too, should have six votes.
Senator Hitchcock made no secret of the fact that he feared the question would prove one of the hardest to adjust.

CLEARING THEM OUT.

A BIG ROUND-UP IN AMERICA.

New York, January 5.
The greatest round-up of Radicals in the history of the country took place last evening. Several thousands were arrested in all parts of the country. It is expected that they will be deported in large batches. Some of those arrested are American-born, but the majority are foreigners, there being numerous Russians.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, January 6.
The Chinese have issued an ultimatum flatly refusing payment of taxes unless the Council gives assurances of Chinese representation. They plan passive resistance. Police volunteers are elaborately preparing for the event of trouble. The consensus of opinion is that there will be no violence. The Chinese have sent a communication reiterating their demands, cabled yesterday. The Council is now considering and will probably announce a decision to-night.

JAPANESE ATROCITIES IN KOREA.

Shanghai, January 6.
A Korean schoolgirl victim of Japanese atrocities at Pengyang has arrived in Shanghai via the underground railway. She tells a remarkable story. For half a year she was imprisoned in a dungeon, beaten, stabbed, kicked and flogged. Finally her health broke down. She was freed for hospital treatment and fled from Korea.

SHANGHAI OPIUM SCANDAL.

Shanghai, January 6.
The prosecution of Constable Allen has concluded, witnesses identifying him as the gang leader. The defence is maintaining that Allen was the tool of Chinese.

THE FLAGSHIP AT PENANG.

Singapore, January 6.
H. E. Officer Administering the Government, Mr. James, paid a visit to H.M.S. Hawkins, flagship on the China Station, at Penang and was received with a salute.
Playing water polo the sailors of the Hawkins beat the Swimming Club team by two goals to nil.

STRAITS RICE SITUATION.

Singapore, January 6.
The local Advisory Committee for the distribution of rice has raised a loan of \$500,000, without interest, for the purpose of buying rice to distribute to the poor at the Government depots. Twenty-four depots have already been opened, including some in the suburbs. The sale of rice commenced yesterday.

WIRE THE MINE.

Singapore, January 6.
A floating mine, apparently of German origin, is reported to have been sighted on January 2, in latitude 3.20, longitude 110.7.

JAPANESE TRAINING SQUADRON.

Singapore, January 6.
The Japanese cruisers Tokiwa and Adzuma left Singapore yesterday.

LATEST SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

RAFFLES COLLEGE FUND.

A MAGNIFICENT DONATION.

Singapore, January 6.
Oh Tiong Han, of Samarang, has donated \$150,000 to the Raffles College Fund. He has desired it to be used in the construction of a central reception hall to be named after him.

"HAWKINS" WINS AT HOCKEY.

Singapore, January 6.
A team from H.M.S. Hawkins beat the Penang Cricket Club at hockey by three goals to one.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

A POLITICAL CHANGE?

Shanghai, January 6.
Several very important telegrams were despatched to Chu Shu-tsung at Urga by the State Department ordering him to return to the capital immediately. It is said that there will be a political change in Peking.

MORE STUDENT TROUBLES.

Shanghai, January 6.
Tin Chung-yuk, the new Tschun of Shantung, has wired that there has been another conflict between the police and the students. He strongly advises that the Students Union Societies all over the country should be dissolved, otherwise the country will shortly be in a distressful condition.

ANOTHER LOAN.

Shanghai, January 6.
The Financial Ministry is now negotiating with the Bank Group for a loan of \$24,000,000, half of the amount to be handed over before the Chinese New Year.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 5s. 1/4d.

THE DOLLAR.

UP AGAIN TO-DAY.

Exchange is up again to-day by 1/4d., the telegraphic transfer rate being 5s. Since the recess, rates have hardened on account of the export bills coming on the market. Ten million dollars worth of rice bills will have to be negotiated. The feature of the exchange position to-day is the heavy remittances from the Straits Chinese to Hongkong, and the Banks here have to sell sterling for cash in order to get the money to pay inward telegraphic transfers. The Chinese sold a lot of Straits bills yesterday, which lent a firm tone to the market. More bills are pending.

DAY BY DAY.

Mr. W. A. Dowling returned to the Colony to-day by the Shinyo Maru.

A congregation for the conferring of Degrees is to be held at the Hongkong University on the 16th instant.

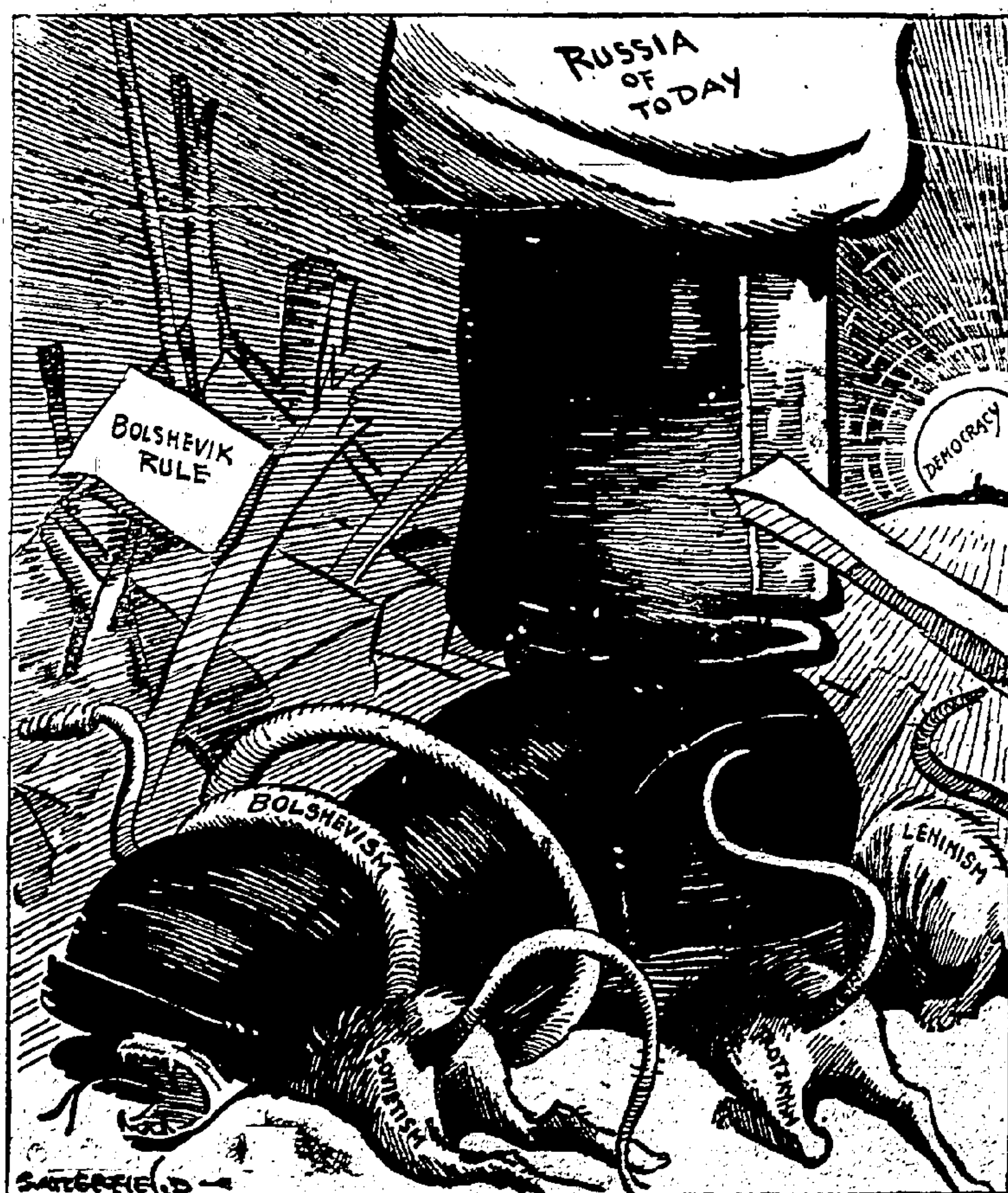
DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.



RUSSIA'S TASK.

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FROM THE PULPIT.

OUTLOOK AND EFFORT.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, at Union Church on Sunday evening:-
"Stretching forward to the things which are before."—Phil. 3:13.
These might be supposed the words of a young man, but in point of fact they are from "such an one as Paul the aged." Our conventional notion of the elderly person is that of the inveterate praiser of past times, who grumbles and desponds, and does little but wonder what things are coming to.
The type, no doubt, is to be met, but the picture as a whole is something of a caricature. People of that back-looking disposition are apt not to be long lived. They do not belong to the future, so Nature in arranging for the future arranges to do without them. The fittest to survive are not always those who have the toughest physical constitution. If that is all they have, the saying holds good of them that if by reason of strength they reach fourscore years their strength is but labour and sorrow. If however our days are prolonged, as they may be, by reason of hope, faith and love, we can drop the dirge of the Hebrew psalmist for the song of the Christian Apostle, and say right on to the end of the longest life, "Stretching forward to the things which are before."

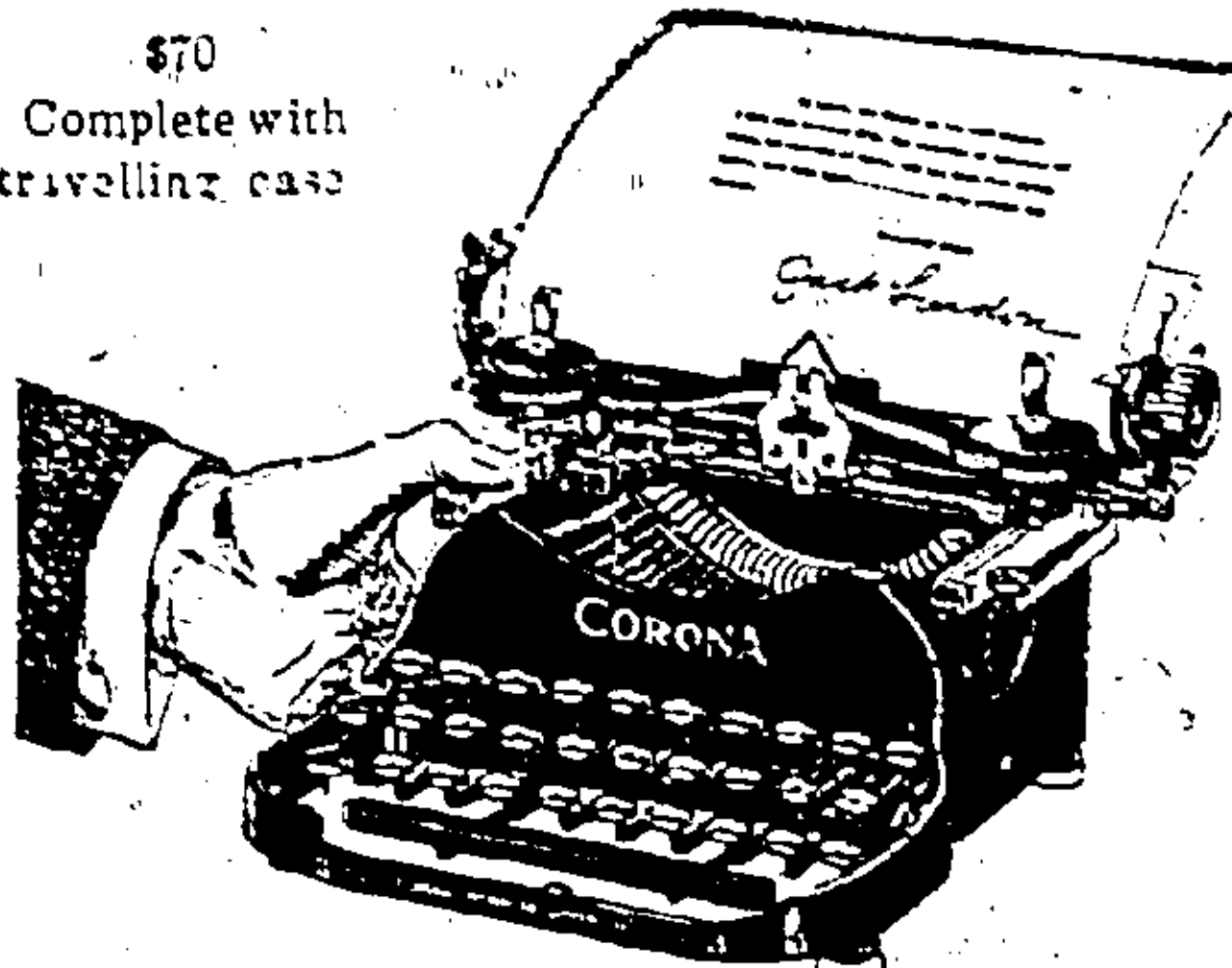
Some time ago a leading medical journal published articles contending that old age is not a question of time, and that long life is the natural reward of keeping the mind on the stretch, of not giving up work, of never thinking one has become master of one's trade, of never being free from the need to plan and contrive, and of not eating or drinking too much.

The person, it was maintained, who thinks he has learnt all he need learn by the time he is thirty, is likely to die about sixty. His business has become mere routine and can be done without thinking. But the lawyer, who has to keep on thinking, or, at a different point in the social scale, the poor woman who is obliged to keep scheming and contriving to make the most of narrow means, and simply cannot afford to over-indulge, comes to a green old age.

Another of the reviews took the subject up, and held that we make ourselves old by thinking ourselves so, and that "so long as a man has a purpose before him which needs mental adaptability and striving he is at least secured against premature senility." I believe observation will bear out that view, and commend it to the numerous comparatively young people who say that do not want to live to be old. Their notion is that if they do there will be no more looking ahead, no more of the effort and outlook, without which life becomes a mere existing and not worth while.

Now the very authorship of my text is a proof that this need not be so. The author of this letter was not in years extremely old, but he was past sixty. His life had been an excessively hard one and he knew that its end was not very far distant. Yet we find him here willing to go on so long as he could be of use, and so long as life did continue his mind was with the future rather than dwelling on days or achievements gone by. "Forgetting the things which are behind," he writes, "and stretching forward to the things which are before, I press toward the mark of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

It is clear that he for one was immune from premature decay, so far as having "a purpose before

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him which needs mental adaptability and striving" can confer immunity, for the purpose before him was the highest which can be before any man. Life with a Christian aim and under Christian inspiration will never decay for lack of an object to call forth every effort. No one who is so engaged will ever weep because there are no more worlds to conquer. "He that believeth on Me," said our Master, "hath eternal life," and with it he has that which gives it infinite value—a limitless possibility of growth, objects of unceasing endeavour. "The ordinary examples of premature death"—if I may illustrate again from the *Lancelot*—"preceded by premature old age, are furnished by persons whose occupations have never required any serious intellectual effort."

When you can do your work without thinking about it, find something, if it be but a hobby, which compels you to think, or by the time you no longer need to work or are able to work you will be left stranded without an interest.

Why else do so many who are unfortunate enough to make their pile in time to "retire" early retire farther than they had intended? Having nothing to live for, they simply stop living, which is kind Nature's mercy to them. Lift all this to the higher level and reflect how the hopes and prospects of the gospel, the endeavours it stimulates, and the interests it fosters make strongly against decay. If you want to renew your youth take the old advice to wait upon the Lord, if you want to keep it find a place in Christ's service. If you, care to avert stagnation of mind and body, stir yourself up to run your Christian course more like the race it should be, and less like the saunter it so easily becomes.

At the beginning of the year it is good to bethink ourselves of the heritage we have in the future, for as we grow older it is simply everything to go on believing that the best is

yet to be. The golden age is not a dream of the past, it is a vision of the future. It is easy for the young to think that way, but it is easy under the stress of life to part with the facile confidence of youth without finding one's way to a firmer faith which rests on stronger ground than high spirits and inexperience.

It is widely customary to preach special New Year's sermons to the young, but it is the older who need still more the message of cheer, of outlook, of inspiration. It is they whose spiritual life is apt to become a matter of routine, their Christian service a drudgery rather than an eager joy. There are too many whose Christian experience, of any vivid kind at any rate, seems to lie wholly in the past. St. Paul seems to have had such in mind, persons who were satisfied with the stage they had reached in the knowledge of Christ, for he writes here emphatically, "I for my part count not myself to have apprehended, but I follow after."

Christian following must be conscious and purposeful, if the soul is to be kept awake and alive. Drift means death.

The future is ours in Christ, and it is a matter of life and death that we should reach out to it. The best is yet in store.

The deepest instincts of the human heart point ever onward, and it is in the better time to come that the heart really has its home. Pascal speaks somewhere of a "home sickness for the future." A penetrating thought and true—home-sick and therefore stretching out, striving, longing, labouring for the things which are to come. That is a deep instinct in every god-begotten soul and will keep it alive unto life eternal.

May the year be indeed a happy one; blessed by fidelity and diligence, sustained by bright hope, gladdened by Divine love; a year in which the snares and shackles of the past have been powerless to restrain the liberty of the children of God in pressing forward toward their goal in Jesus Christ His Son!

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WIRELESS TELEPHONES.
FURTHER DEVELOPMENT.

Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, managing director, presided over an extraordinary general meeting of Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., at the "Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, recently, held for the purpose of passing a resolution to increase the capital of the company to £3,000,000.

Introducing the resolution, the Chairman said that ordinary increases of business might have justified that new capital, but now it was more than ever necessary in view of the big developments pending. Their programme in the East called for one million sterling. In South America their work called for another million. The war had brought home to everyone the immense necessity for wireless telegraphy. Germany had to rely entirely upon it for communication with the rest of the world.

France was arranging a wireless chain, putting her into communication with all her colonies, and with all the rest of the world. The time was not far distant when they would have to turn to Russia.

Everyone had been asked to do all they could to develop trade. It was only by a substantial increase in our exports that the cost of living could be reduced, and the country would be more and more dependent on good communications. (Hear, hear.) That was the only way to hold their own in the world's commercial competition. To-day they were all hampered in business by the terrible delays in communications abroad. For the East a cable took two or three weeks, and even to the Continent the confirmatory letter generally arrived before the telegram. The Post Office was not doing anything to improve this. They could not afford to lag behind other nations for long in this respect. (Hear, hear.) He was confident that the country would soon wake up and demand an improved telephone and wireless service.

A field calling for great resources and development was that

of wireless telephony. Considerable progress was being made in that new art, and a great future lay before it. It was already assuming practical commercial shape, and gave promise of an immediate extension of their business throughout the whole world. (Applause.)

The Chairman said he wished to clear up the misunderstanding in Ireland that shares would be allotted to outsiders before being offered to the old shareholders. The directors never intended to do anything of the sort.

The resolution in the following form was then carried unanimously:-

"That the capital of the company be increased by the creation of 1,500,000 new ordinary shares of £1 each, to be issued to such persons, firms, or corporations, at such times and at such price or prices and upon such terms and conditions as the directors think fit, such shares to rank for dividends declared in respect of the period commencing the 1st day of January, 1920, but all other respects to rank pari passu with the existing 1,250,000 ordinary shares of £1 each."

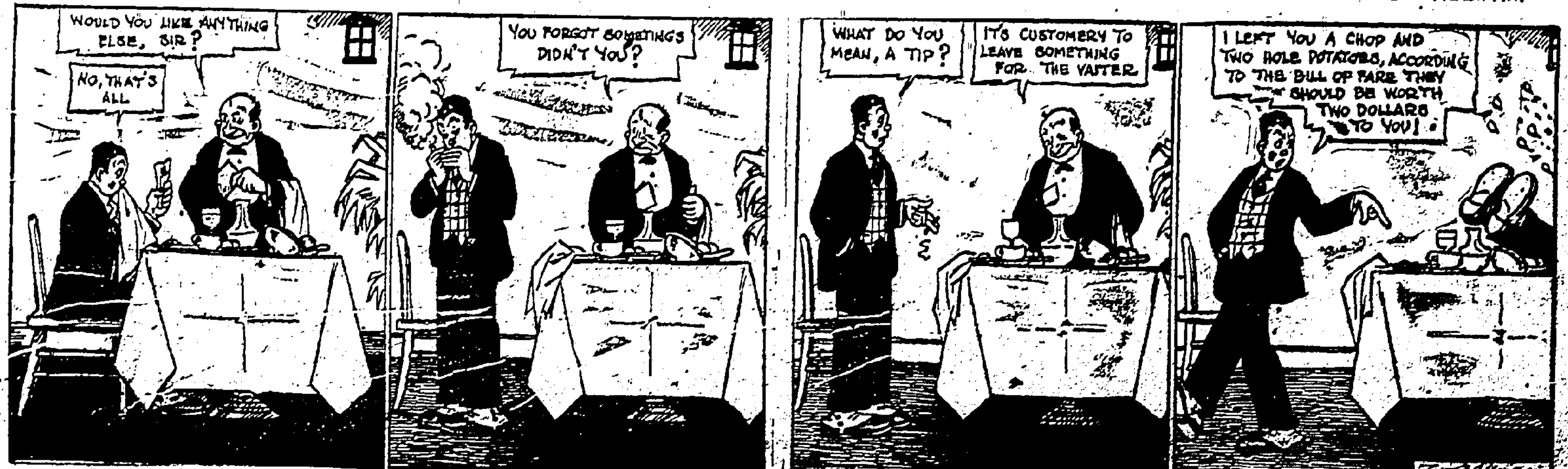
The Chairman, in reply to a question, said that payment by the Government for wireless during the war was still the matter of arbitration.

PROHIBITIONIST "RAGGED."
Mr. Johnson, who went to England from the States to speak on American Prohibition, had a somewhat unpleasant experience on Armistice Day at the hands of a number of medical students, who broke up his meeting and took him as their prisoner to King's College, where he had to undergo a "baptism" of beer and rum. He was then escorted in procession through the streets to Piccadilly, where the police managed to rescue him without any trouble. Mr. Johnson, though injured in the rough horseplay that took place, showed himself a good sport, and incidentally got a good advertisement for his cause. He is now in hospital having an injury to his eye attended to. A deputation of students later waited on him and apologized for the roughness.

DOGS OF THE DUFFS

Wilbur Was Cenerous Enough.

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WANTED.—Shorthand-Typist for Merchant Firm. Apply stating experience and salary required, Z. Y. Z. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—By a British qualified medical man a post of ship-surgeon to a boat going to Singapore or Penang. Apply Box 298 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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FOR SALE.—Handsome upright piano in perfect condition, splendid tone, specially constructed for Tropical Climate \$450.000. Apply Box 302 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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TO BE LET.—Early in February for nine or ten months, self contained and well-furnished flat, Kowloon. Party going Home. Suit married couple or two bachelors. Apply Box 303 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GAIN FOR BOLSHIEVISM.

London, Jan. 2.

The Estonian armistice cabled this morning is confirmed. It marks a fresh impetus to Bolshevism and there are already indications that Latvia may begin to negotiate with Soviet Russia. The armistice is for seven days, renewable weekly. It defines frontiers and neutral zones and provides for Bolshevik recognition of the Estonians' independence, and neutralisation of the Gulf of Finland. The Bolsheviks undertake not to have forces westward of the river Velikaia as far as Sprechtitsch. Meanwhile a Red communique claims a break through on the Don front, which is developing very rapidly and has resulted in thousands of prisoners. The opinion is expressed that Denikin is unlikely to be able to save Rostoff and Novochebassk, while the capture of Ekaterinoslav would be most important, enabling the Reds to consolidate on both banks of the Dniester, which will ultimately open the road to the Crimea, Kherson and Odessa.

The Associated Press correspondent at Dorpat says the armistice absolves Estonia from obligations arising from her former connection as a Russian State. Moreover the Estonians are not required to expel Yudenitch's troops until after the ratification of the Peace Treaty.

Reuter learns that as the result of revolutionary movements at Irkutsk, the present administrative centre, the Kolchak Government has declared the town in a state of siege. All measures will be taken for the safety of the town. The Japanese are trying to prevent armed conflict and are determined to stop the revolutionaries from crossing the Amara River, running north-west from Lake Baikal into the Yenisei River.

BRITISH TRADE DEVELOPMENT.

London, Jan. 2.

In connection with the anticipated trade boom in 1920, great schemes are being prepared by British traders to give Britain domination in the world's markets. The "Daily Mail" says one of the schemes being pushed forward by the Department of Overseas Trade is designed to interest buyers in the Dominions Overseas. It will, in brief, be a British Empire Exhibition, held in two or three of the principal commercial centres of the Empire every year, much on the lines of the present British Industries Fair. The goods exhibited will go from one show to another, so that the utmost publicity will be gained with the minimum of expense and inconvenience to buyers and merchants generally. The shows will be held in South Africa, Australia, Canada, India and other places, and the goods shown will be those for which a big demand exists and for which greater development is required in any particular market.

AN IRISH RAID.

London, Jan. 2.

A masked man leading an armed party of twenty raided Limerick Post Office at midnight. The sorting office was ransacked and it is estimated that £4,000 in cash was taken, also postal orders and other property. The men intimidated the staff of twelve, who were warned not to follow the raiders under penalty of shooting. The raiders picketed the approaches. No arrests have been made but the military are now installed in the Post Office.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON INDIAN FRONTIER.

Mandannakach, Dec. 22.

The last three days have witnessed the fiercest fighting ever known on the frontier. The Mahsuds' resistance was most stubborn. Our casualties exceeded those of the whole Tirah campaign, but the tribesmen never suffered so heavily. Probably for the first time in history the Pathans left fifty dead on the hilltops. The Indian Army fought splendidly. One regiment of Pioneers alternately fought hand to hand with the enemy and built defences for the troops moving up from the rear. A bugler boy when left with a few seized a pickaxe which he swung wildly and cracked Mahsud skulls like old Umslopogana. He returned to camp laden with trophies.

OBITUARY.

London, Jan. 2.

Sir Franck Lascelles is dead, at the age of 79 years. He was Agent and Consul General in Bulgaria 1879; Minister, Rumania, 1886; Persia, 1891; Ambassador to Russia, 1894; Germany, 1895-1908.

NOTICES.



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OUR PEKING LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Peking, December 27.

Christmas in Peking did not lack its old time characteristics. Thursday morning dawned with the trees and bushes white with hoar frost and next morning we had the first fall of snow of the year, which needless to say pleased the Chinese very much as they had been anxious regarding its belated appearance. Among the foreign community there were many parties on Christmas Day and on Boxing Day, while the Christmas Eve masquerade ball at the Hotel des Wagons Lits was well attended. The egg-neg at the Peking Club on Christmas Day was a popular institution.

It is right and proper that thoughts at this time should be directed to the poor and needy. Special appeals are being made on behalf of the indigent old women of the city many of whom, especially belonging to Manchu families, are starving in silence, being too proud to appeal for assistance. The rich coolies have received attention and are now provided with shelters where they have the comfort of a stove and hot tea. Requests for old clothing for the starving people in Siberia are not passing unheeded, but the response is not commensurate with the need.

Mr. Obata's remarks at the Waichaiou on December 17 on the occasion of the weekly call of the diplomats have apparently had some effect for the Government has issued instructions to the various authorities to discountenance the boycott of Japanese goods. Such official action is no doubt necessary, but it does not follow that the people will be greatly influenced by it. A rather trivial complaint has been made by the Japanese Government that Japanese children have been handled by Chinese in Peking, some twenty of them having suffered the indignity of having their ears cuffed or their caps pulled off their heads. Inquiries have been made by the police without results. Of course it is quite easy to interview people who never witnessed such assaults, and if the Japanese wish to make their complaint good they will have to catch offenders redhanded.

Quite a crop of protests from Foreign Legations have been edged at the Waichaiou within the last few days. Dr. Tenney on behalf of the American Government is credited with having taken exception to the preference given the Vickers Company in respect of the contract recently concluded between the Ministry of Communications and the Company for the supply of an assortment of aeroplanes. It contains a provision that Vickers shall enjoy a preference for the supply of such machines for ten years. This is regarded as constituting a monopoly and contrary to the principle of equal opportunity for all nations in China. Mr. H. B. Donaldson, of Vickers, has recently returned from London accompanied by a British aviator, who will be followed by several others coming out for the same firm.

The other protest was lodged by the French Legation against the loan made by the American concern, the Pacific Development Corporation, for five and a half million dollars secured on the surplus revenue of the wine and tobacco administration, on the ground that it infringes the rights which the Banque Industrielle de Chine secured during the presidency of Yuen Shih-kai.

Peking has been very interested in the visit of Admiral Gleaves, commander-in-chief of the American Asiatic Fleet, who, at the request of the Chinese authorities, has prolonged his stay from six to twelve days. He has had a cordial reception, and in addition to entertainments given by high officials, he had audience of President Hsu Shih-chang.

The Chinese who opposed the American loan on the wine and tobacco taxes have withdrawn their hostility as they profess to have had the matter fully explained to them. An excellent statement by way of showing that they bow to the inevitable and accept the completed.

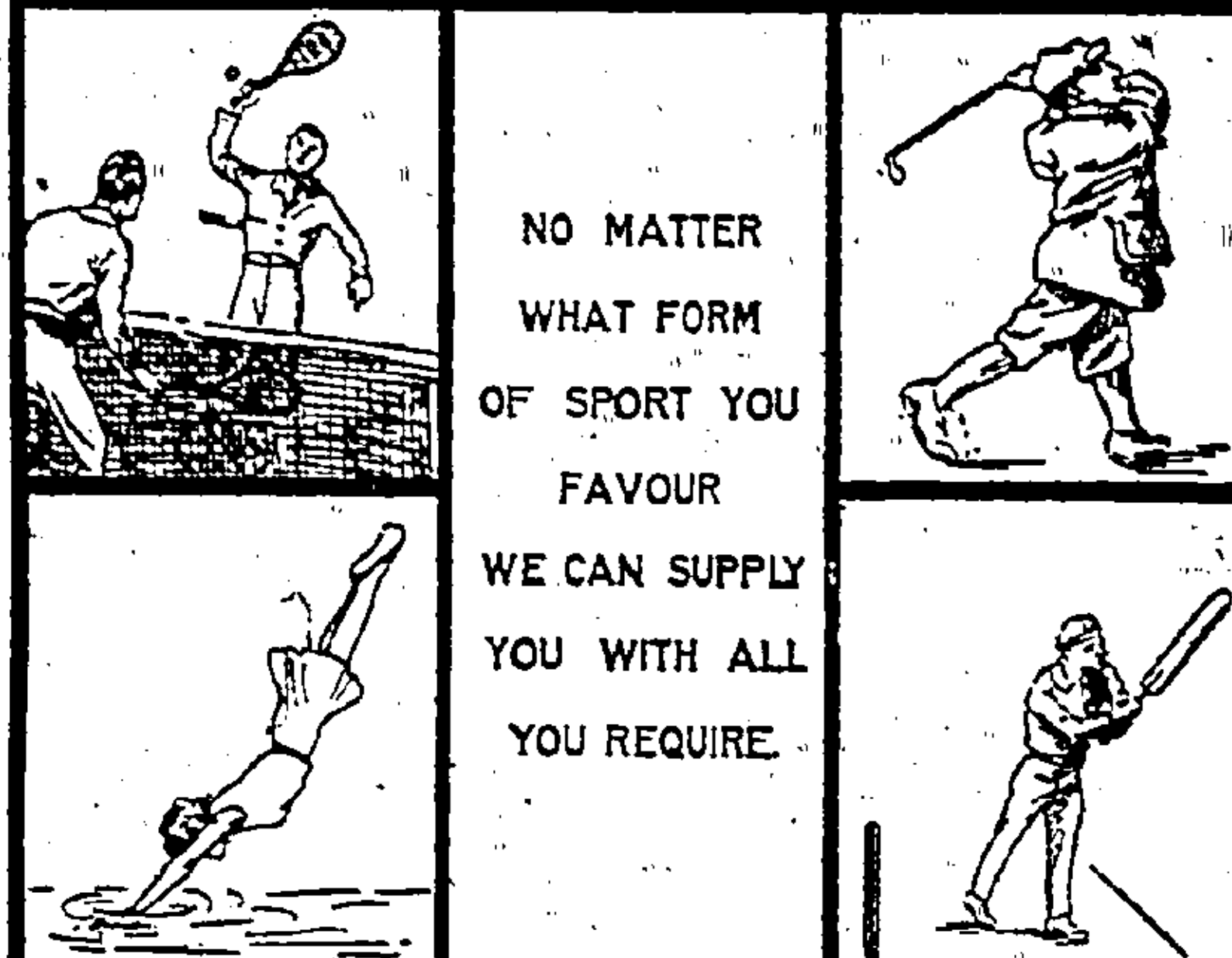
Don Luis Pastor, the Spanish Minister, who has been confined to his room since August last with a severe attack of cholera, is making a satisfactory recovery.

Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, will leave for home about February.

Skating is in full swing, and hockey practice will soon commence.

NOTICES.

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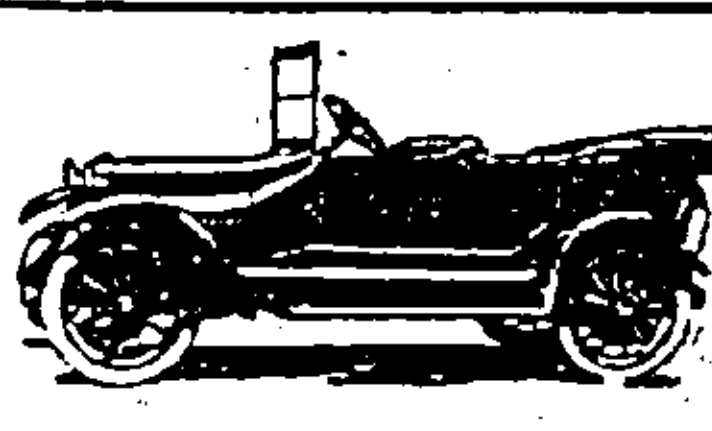
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamien, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1920.

REGARDING PROHIBITION.

By reason of the rather unfortunate "ragging" that Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson received on the anniversary of the armistice, talk regarding prohibition—as is meant in America—has been rather free of late. Yesterday, Reuter gave us some very alarming details of how in endeavouring to celebrate the New Year in festive manner a great number of Americans had taken denatured alcohol with fatal results, and this is not the first news of its kind we have received. In Manila there has been a campaign on the part of "prohibitionists" to get the Philippine Islands to go "dry," but there has been some very stout opposition offered to it, notably on the part of members of the medical profession. At Home people are in the midst of a campaign, too, but it does not look as though there was much chance for prohibition to become established there. As the whole question is so much before the public just now it would be as well if we gave the opinions we have regarding it, for who knows when Hongkong's turn will come to be visited by a "down with all drink" campaign? We cannot quite conjure up the mental picture of Hongkong as a "dry" Colony, and, even if we could, it would hardly be a pleasing one.

At the root of all temperance movements, and especially of prohibition, is the desire to do away with excessive consumption and the consequent moral and mental deterioration that a man suffers. It is a laudable thing to work for the social betterment, but those who seek to bring about that betterment by the prohibition of all strong drink have first to make sure that they have a majority behind them. The prohibition of anything will only be a success when it is a popular demand. The suppression of opium in China has provided the object lesson. The Chinese, to a very great extent, still want opium and, despite all efforts to the contrary, they will continue to get it. The majority of men desire to smoke, and until all men have been convinced themselves that smoking is bad for them and a pernicious vice, they will continue to smoke. Ladies are fond of sweets and chocolates, some of them excessively so, but although sweets to excess might be as harmful as drink to excess, there will be an undiminished consumption whilst the desire lasts. Intemperance of any sort, either of food or of drink or of smoking, is indefensible when face to face with ideal morality, but there is a right and a wrong way of working to establish that high morality some people so much desire. Because some men drink to excess it is not right to deny all men any form of alcoholic drink whatsoever. The drink in itself is not evil—the only evil thing about drinking is the immorality that leads to lessened efficiency, lessened kindness, and lessened human worth. Some people, unfortunately, become addicted to the taking of drugs, but drugs in themselves and when used for a right purpose are a blessing. And so is alcohol. Smoking may be a doubtfully useful habit, but the too heavy a smoker has to pay a price to himself just as a heavy drinker. The fault with all movements of a similar nature to that of prohibition is that they seek to force other people to their way of thinking, and force exerted in such directions has never yet and never will result in anything else but a reaction worse in effect than the original state of freedom. If the world would be a happier place to live in, and people generally would be healthier without strong drink, there first has to be a recognition of that fact before abolition can be brought about without very grave evil results.

Proof of that has recently come from America and history supplies many other examples of where a prohibitive movement not a popular one is always attended by deleterious results. There can be no denying that excess in narcotics, opiates, or exhilarators is harmful, and it is the more general acceptance of this idea by the people of the world that will eventually bring about suppression or reduction. It is a question of education; heightened conception of what all men's duty is to themselves and the world around them. For reasonable and intelligent propaganda on the subject there is room, but for a dictatorial force that says to all men "You shall not" there is and never will be any toleration. In the presence of such force men take unlawful means to gratify, not so much their desires for the prohibited article, but their sense of freedom. Men might be persuaded into the view that strong drink is bad—we are not saying that all of it is—but they will certainly never be driven to it. And because we believe that, we don't like what is known as

NOTES & COMMENTS.

TOO SOFT-HEARTED.

Yesterday we reported a case in which a clergyman belonging to the British and Foreign Bible Society returned to his home in Kowloon to find that in his absence someone had been busy ransacking the place, with the result that money, watches and jewellery were missing. Investigations revealed the fact that the thief was the reverend gentleman's house coolie, and in due course the sinner was brought before the Magistrate. In Court, the clergyman pleaded for a light sentence on the offender, on the ground that he (the parson) was "a preacher of forgiveness." That is the kind of attitude that we cannot understand. At the present time, when robberies and thieving are so rife in the Colony, the full rigour of the law should be visited on those rogues who happen to be caught. It is not a question of what ideas a clergyman may have on "forgiveness," it is for the Magistrate to deal with the offender as having committed a breach of the law and deliberately done an act which he knew to be wrong. Crime is not likely to be put down in this Colony by the practice of forgiveness. Are many of these people who preach it really sincere? To be perfectly consistent and logical, they would never punish anybody for robbery, we suppose, in view of the Scriptural injunction that if any man takes away a coat, they should let him have the cloak also. But the literal application of that idea hardly does when we come to deal with rogues of the type now all too busy in Hongkong. Happily, in this case the Magistrate does not appear to have been greatly influenced by the plea for leniency, as he gave the coolie three months' hard labour. That's the sort of "forgiveness" that suits cases of this kind.

UNCLEAN STREETS.

At the present moment there is quite a lot of building going on in Hongkong—not in the way of houses in which to live, but in the matter of improving the business centre of the city. This involves much pulling down also, and it is a common sight to see coolies sauntering through the streets carrying away the rubbish in the familiar baskets suspended on bamboo poles slung across their shoulders. This is a very crude method for the removal of debris, but it serves local purposes all right. There is one objection to it, however, and that is why we pen these few lines. Most of these baskets are of very shallow depth, and, what is more, they are usually overloaded, with the consequence that the coolies leave behind them a regular trail extending from the demolished building to the rubbish heap. Yesterday, for example, the lower part of Ice House Street presented a most filthy and unkempt appearance because of the droppings from these coolies' baskets. The roadway was strewn with pieces of plaster, odd bits of brick and all manner of debris of this character. A stranger walking up the street and not seeing the coolies might well wonder what had happened, and incidentally he would have a very poor idea of Hongkong's conception of street cleanliness. Perhaps something can be done to prevent this disfigurement of our public thoroughfares.

WILHELM'S MISCALCULATIONS.

In one of his letters to the ex-Czar of Russia, the ex-Kaiser used these words:—"If you are allied to the French, keep the damned rascals in order; the curse of God has stricken that people for ever." That was written over twenty years ago. We wonder whether Wilhelm now remembers what he wrote, and what he thinks about it. "The damned rascals" have kept him and his kind in order, anyhow. Then, as during the war, the ex-Kaiser was very free with his knowledge of God's designs, but he was surely a little astray when he gave it out that the curse of the Almighty had stricken the French people for ever. France has come gloriously out of the fiery furnace through which the Germans compelled her to pass; there is not much of the decadent or cursed nation about her nowadays. The curse is on Germany, rather. And it will remain for many a long year. Poor Wilhelm; he was a bad prophet. The whole of his life's ambitions and designs have been falsified by happenings. History will put him in his proper

DAY BY DAY.

REPUTATION IS WHAT MEN AND WOMEN THINK OF US; CHARACTER IS WHAT GOD AND THE ANGELS KNOW OF US.—Thomas Paine.

There was again a clean bill of health in the Colony yesterday.

A fine of \$50 was to-day imposed on a Chinese from Vancouver who attempted to smuggle various parts of a revolver out of the Colony.

The remains of the late Mr. J. H. Mead are expected to arrive from Shanghai on Saturday, the funeral taking place at Happy Valley on Monday.

On display in the window of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh at present are the caps that are being offered for the different events in the next boxing tournament. They are of solid silver and are very attractive. There are twelve in all.

M. Reau, the local Consul General for France, will shortly be transferred to Shanghai to relieve Mr. Wilden, the French Consul-General of that port, who will be going Home. Mr. G. Hauchecorne will become Consul-General here.

We are asked to state that the following articles were found at the City Hall last night—Two brooches, gent's cigarette case (damascene), lady's blue silk embroidered shawl. The shawl is in possession of the Police, but the other articles are in the hands of Mr. John Bentley, to whom the owners should apply.

Mr. G. Hauchecorne, Consul-General for France, has permitted Mrs. Basil Taylor to raffle one of his models which elicited such favourable comment at the last Sketch Club exhibition. The model is on view in the show window of Messrs. Sennett Freres and a dollar can secure a chance. The proceeds will be given to the Fund for the Devastated Regions of France.

In connection with the Hongkong Schools Football Association, the Junior League final between Queen's College and Wanchai is to be played on Wednesday next at 3 p.m. It will be followed by an exhibition match between St. Joseph's and the Rest. H. E. the Governor is to present the League trophies and medals to the winner.

A fire recently broke out in a medicine shop at Bonham Strand which resulted in damage to a quantity of the medicine. The remainder was to be auctioned by Mr. Lammert but during its transportation to the auction room, a thief appeared on the scene and helped himself to a considerable quantity from a receptacle that was left in the street. The theft was detected, and the thief was arrested and at the Police Court to-day sentenced to three weeks' hard labour.

The carcass of a pig which was revealed by Dr. Gibson to have died from disease, and was afterwards dressed and sold for human consumption was mentioned in a case before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, when a Chinese was charged with selling unwholesome pork. It was stated by a European constable that he arrested the man in Shanghai Street. The carcass was being sold, and on examination by Dr. Gibson it was discovered to be badly dressed and unwholesome. The case was remanded for the attendance of a witness.

We have to thank the compiler (Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C. B. E.) for a copy of "The Rules of Boxing," which no supporter of "the noble art" should be without. Neatly bound in stiff covers, it contains, besides a most interesting introduction, the Rules of Boxing alphabetically arranged and compared, the rules of the National Sporting Club, the Royal Navy and Army Boxing Association and the Amateur Boxing Association. It is appropriately dedicated to John Charles Wildin, "in remembrance of many successful Police Reserve Meetings and in token of his ability to unfailingly guarantee a 'straight fight.'" The book is on sale at Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, who are the publishers, at fifty cents per copy, and any profits accruing from it will be devoted to the benefit of the

TWELFTH-NIGHT.

A GAY CELEBRATION.

As everyone anticipated, St. George's Ball last night was marked by the greatest of success. In the series of similar events that the Colony has witnessed recently it will be given a high place by all who attended. From the point of view of the lavish decorations, the number attending and the general gaiety of the evening, the function will long be remembered. From 9 o'clock until well into the small hours of the morning dancing was kept up with a swing and so thoroughly had all the arrangements been made that there was not a single hitch throughout. And this is a circumstance that reflects highly to the credit of all those who were responsible.

By reason of the fact that yesterday we gave a full description of the decorations, further will not be said here concerning them, except to remark that as viewed in the brighter atmosphere of the illuminations they were seen to even better advantage. There was nothing but praise heard and the exquisite scheme of St. George's Hall excited the admiration of all.

As soon as His Excellency the Governor and party had been received by the President of the Society (the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.) dancing commenced with the official set of Lancers, to be followed by the more popular one steps, fox trots and waltzes. At the commencement the floor was rather uncomfortably crowded but during supper and after, there was plenty of room. Music was supplied by the band of the Wiltshire Regiment and although for the first part of the evening there was hardly enough care and emphasis given to time the band was playing admirable, dance music before the evening was very well advanced.

To the strains of "The Roast Beef of Old England" the official party went into supper and during an interval in the supper proceedings the President took opportunity to make a short speech in proposing the toast of "The British Empire." Mr. Pollock first expressed the gratification which he felt at presiding on that occasion. He also expressed his warmest thanks to the various members of the sub-committees whose labours had ensured the success of the Ball. Mr. Pollock next referred to two sets of figures as showing the important part which England, the Motherland of the Empire, had played in the Great War. In the first place he mentioned that of all the Empire's casualties on all the land fronts no less than 82 per cent. had been borne by the men of England. The next and last figure which Mr. Pollock mentioned, was in connection with that splendid service, the Royal Navy, which exceeded 450,000 officers and men, of whom more than 90 per cent. were Englishmen. Those figures sufficed to show that the heart of the Empire was sound and that the spirit of the England of Elizabeth—the spirit of high enterprise and great endeavour—was still a living force. "Since those far off days of Elizabeth," continued Mr. Pollock, "England has expanded into the British Empire, which though scattered over every continent and every sea, has been knit into one firm and indivisible whole. The bonds of Empire have been welded in the fierce fires of suffering and sacrifice, and, please God, these bonds shall never be broken. (Applause.) And we can never forget the magnificent part which has been borne by our women in the great struggle. It would be impossible within the short limits of a speech to enumerate the splendid and self-sacrificing labours of the women of the Empire. Let us now join together in drinking to 'The British Empire' and may it ever rest upon the two foundations of fair play and freedom for all." (Applause.)

It should be mentioned that the supper tables were very tastefully decorated with roses in baskets of old-fashioned design. The catering was in the hands of the Hongkong Hotel and, as usual, left nothing to be desired. Perhaps Hongkong has now seen the last of such largely conceived functions for a while, but residents certainly have memories of a series that very fittingly mark the first full winter season of the Colony.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

(To The Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Sir.—Referring to the letter published in your issue of yesterday relative to the Hongkong F. C. and the United Services League, I beg to bring to your notice that a meeting of the League to receive entries was held on Monday, December 22nd. On December 27th I received a letter from the Club applying to enter the United Services League this season under similar conditions as in previous years.

This letter was read at a meeting held on Monday, December 29th, and it was decided that for this season the League should consist of Service teams only. The proceedings of the meetings were published in the press on the 23rd and 30th insts. respectively. Yours etc., G. MAY.

Hon. Sec. United Services F.L. Hongkong, Jan. 7, 1920.

FUTILE APPEAL.

A RICE-SNATCHER'S CASE.

Convicted recently on a charge of snatching a quantity of rice from two Chinese women at Douglas Wharf, for which offence he received three months, a Chinese to-day at the Police Court appealed against the sentence. He secured the services of Mr. Leo d'Almada, and through the lawyer, advanced the following points to show that he was a man of worth and honesty (1) he had a "sterling character," as testified by his witness and by the certificate which he had obtained on his discharge from the Inland Water Transport in Calcutta; (2) he was a man of means, having a fortune of 1,000 rupees in his pocket when he left India; (3) he had no need to steal, as he could live on this fortune; (4) the reason why he was employed was because he was taking a rest to recuperate his shattered health. Lastly, he drew the "attention of the Magistrate (Mr. N. L. Smith) to the arresting fact that he could have 'jumped' the \$50 bail he was on, and thus avoid the risk of failure on the appeal. All of which arguments were duly put by his Worship into the scale of justice and were found wanting when weighed with the evidence of the witness for the prosecution. But before doing the weighing, His Worship queried "Is this your own story?" to which Mr. d'Almada hastened to explain that it was the story related to him by the appellant when he interviewed the latter in Gaol. His Worship said he was satisfied with the evidence of the two women, and the appellant went back to Gaol the poorer by the amount he paid as legal fees.

BOXING.

"SKY" KERRISON'S CHALLENGER.

Seaman Parsons, of H.M.S. Ambrose, whose challenge to "Sky" Kerrison, the Welterweight Champion of the Colony, has been accepted for Saturday night next, is in training at the V.R.C. and is stated by the Boxing Association's Manager to be in splendid form.

Less than eighteen months ago, Parsons fought Eddie Beattie, Welterweight Champion of Scotland, at the Glasgow National Sporting Club. It is expected that the local Champion will have to put all he knows into his fighting on Saturday. In height and reach there is little, if any, difference between the men. Their weights are the same.

POLICE RANK.

NEW SCHEME FOR CHINESE.

An innovation in regard to promotion in the Chinese section of the local Police Force has been introduced and it takes effect as from January 1st. It now becomes possible for a Chinese constable to attain the ranks of Inspector and Sergeant Major.

For the present the number of Inspectors and Sergeant Majors is limited to one and two respectively.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A candidate for Parliamentary honours was emphasising his claims. "Return me" to the House," he bleated, "and I will make my voice heard from Land's End to John O'Groats; eye, from Dan to Beersheba." Then came a plaintive voice from the back of the hall, "Speak up, guv'nor."

The violent fit of Stock Exchange speculation now raging gives cogency to the question which Truth asks of those sanguine people who really believe in the possibility of a capital levy. Is the Government, it asks, to accept more or less speculative securities, and if not, what course is to be pursued in the case of people whose capital is mainly or wholly locked up in such things as, say, oil or mining shares? How are securities to be valued when the Government takes them over? On Stock Exchange quotations which—as in hundreds of instances at this moment—are preposterously inflated? Or on intrinsic values, and, if so, how are they to be determined? Is the Government to take the risks of capital depreciation, which will not be "essenced by the knowledge that it has large blocks of securities to sell? These are only samples of many questions that could be asked, but to none has a satisfactory answer ever been given.

It seems a pity that no Charles Lamb ever tried his hand on the history of tobogganing, after the manner of the "Dissertation on Roast Pig," for an entertaining origin might have been found for the spot, which has during the last few days been having an unusual "benefit" for November. It is at least possible that some hardy citizen of a younger world made his first great tobogganing run involuntarily, and, having arrived at a pause and discovered that he was still whole, set about recapturing the rapture of rapid motion—the most rapid available to man before mechanical speed was developed. It is the fact that tobogganing in Russia had its practical uses long before anyone thought of it as a sport, and if no one knows exactly when it established itself on its own merits no other form of "speeding" has destroyed its fascination. Whether on the thrilling descents of the great Swiss runs, or on the tamer long, straight runs of North America, on the switchbacks of Russia, on the sporting dashes of Buxton, or on those contemptible hillocks of the South which still provide excitement for small boys, tobogganing is always in fashion, and there was probably not one of our sports which so delighted overseas soldiers from lands where snow and ice are unknown. The real tobogganer thinks nothing of the toil of returning to his starting-point; anything is worth while for the sake of the glorious rush through the air.

The "Pussyfoots" apparently recognise that they have a stiff fight in front of them. Already they are busy spreading their dry doctrine all over the country, although there are can be no actual result of all their work until May 1921. Anti-prohibitionists would do well to remember, however, that it is quite possible for the "Pussy-foot" party to be assisted towards the achievement of their aims by the apathy of those who do not find themselves in agreement—full or partial—with that policy. The "dry" party may call for a poll in any ward in September next—not before, and not again until the same month of the following year—but they must be supported by one-tenth of the electors. Once the poll is secured the apathy of the public may well do the rest. At least 35 per cent. of the electors must support prohibition at the poll, and these must be 55 per cent. of those actually voting. A call for a reduction in the number of licences must also be supported by 35 per cent. of the electorate before it becomes operative. The result in that case would be to chop off one-quarter of the licences in that area. The alternative is to leave the matter in the hands of the present licensing authorities. Should the total prohibition party fail at any poll their votes may be added to the "reduction" total, so that the "Pussyfoots" feelings have been very considerably treated. Another point worth bearing in mind is that a decision, once arrived at,

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FOOTBALL.

NEXT SATURDAY'S
PROGRAMME.

The matches on Saturday next will be those which were cancelled for the England v. Scotland charity match on the 27th ult. and will complete the fixtures of the Hongkong Senior League. With the exception of the match Police v. St. Joseph's postponed through rain, and Police v. R. A. to be replayed. The Club will play their last match in the League with their old friends the Police, and on present form the Club should have no difficulty in maintaining their unbroken League record. This match will be played on the Navy ground. South China will play the Navy on the Club ground, and despite the good form shown by South China last week against the Police, the South China will require their very best team if they have hopes of getting a point, as the Navy are playing a strong game at present, and their performance last week in defeating the R. A. was a very good one.

St. Joseph's and the R. A. will be a hard game, with not much in it either way, and St. Joseph's may find the Military ground more to their liking than the R. A. The Second Division programme does not present much attractiveness this week. Kowloon, however, will not leave anything to chance in their game with the Club de Recreo, as the latter is a smart light team and will give the prospective League winners a good game. South China "B" and St. Joseph's will not affect the League positions very much, but there will be strong local rivalry and a keen game.

The teams, officials, etc., are as follows:

DIVISION I.
Club v. Police.—Navy Ground, kick-off 4 p.m., referee Lt. Snook.
St. Josephs v. R. A.—Military Ground, kick-off 4 p.m., referee Mr. Burkenshaw.

South China v. Navy.—Club Ground, kick-off 4 p.m., referee Mr. Townsend.

DIVISION II.
Kowloon v. Club de Recreo.—Club Ground, kick-off 2.30 p.m., referee Mr. Coaker.

South China "B" v. St. Joseph's Res.—Navy Ground, kick-off 2.30 p.m., referee Mr. Skinner.

2ND DIVISION TABLE.
The 2nd Division League is providing a good contest and the remaining matches, particularly those of the Navy Res., Kowloon, Staffs and Depts and Club Reserves will be watched with interest. The positions of the Clubs to date are as follows:

	P.	W.	L.	D.	For	Against	Goals
Navy Res.	6	6	0	0	31	0	13
Kowloon	5	5	0	0	37	0	10
Staffs	6	4	2	0	15	3	8
Club Recreo	7	4	3	0	8	9	8
HKFC (Res.)	4	3	1	0	6	3	6
S.C.A. (B)	6	2	3	1	8	7	5
St. Joseph's	5	2	3	0	7	21	4
Unit F.C.	5	1	3	1	7	18	3
Manchester R.	5	1	4	1	3	15	3
Indian R.C.	6	0	4	2	5	32	2
S.C.A. (A)	6	0	5	1	2	17	1

SHIELD COMPETITION.
Entries are invited for the Hongkong Shield Competition and the contest this year should provide fine sport. The shield is

now held by the Hongkong Club, who won it last season after defeating South China in the final by 1 goal to nil. It was not played for during the war, excepting in season 1916-17, when the Hongkong Club, after beating the Shropshire Regt. by 1 goal to nil after a drawn game, also defeated the Royal Engineers in the final, both Clubs then possessing very strong sides. Owing to so many players and teams leaving the Colony, the Competition was not renewed until 1918-19. The Hongkong Club had not won the Shield before 1916-17 for a number of years, the Regimental pre-war teams, such as the Devons, Cornwallis, R. G. A., and Naval Depot being too strong for the locals and with the Services returning to the Colony the Competition should increase keenness and interest. The matches will probably start about the end of January and the competition is on the knock-out system.

QUIZ.

NOTES BY "AN OLD BIRD."
During the last few Saturdays it has been my lot to be in Hongkong just as all the exciting football matches have been in progress, and also to have had the pleasure of witnessing one or two of the so-called main matches. I was very disappointed at not being able to view the matches on the 27th of December. I refer, of course, to the two charity matches that were played at Happy Valley. I understand from different sources that they were two very good matches.

But how are the majority of the matches played off, and how is it in the long run that you hear that So-and-So in such-and-such a match would have played a lot better football, and the match would have had a far different result if the referee hadn't done a certain thing? These critics are all very well in their way, but just let them have one hour under a smart Referees' Board, and have to really pass for a referee and they will then find that talk is very cheap indeed. I speak from experience, from the great football centre of Russell Square, London, where you get the wonderful little fellow, F. J. C. Wall, and Earl Kinnaird and Mr. Clegg, to ask you very kindly to define the rules of the game and the duties of a referee. That is the place in the whole football world where football means money, and where a man who intends to pass for a referee has to know what he is about. That is where the referee earns his money, and he is the man who can make or mar a good game of football.

At the present time in the Colony, we are blest with a few very good referees, so I am told. This being the case, let the football fraternity learn to appreciate the fact, and treat the referees with all respect due to them in their official capacity as ruler and controller of the game. The actual fees are not what the majority of the gentlemen offer their services for; no, it is because they have an interest in their work and to them it is just as much a game, whether a First Division, or Second Division, or even a schoolboys game, so long as they are treated with the respect they look forward to receiving.

A lot of men who play in the Colony at the present time, are

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

His Excellency gave a dinner party at Government House on Monday evening. The guests present were:—His Honour Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, His Honour Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Lady Rees Davies, Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone, Mrs. Johnstone, Eng. Capt. S.P. Ferguson, C.B.E., R. N., Commander A. H. Walker, O. B. E., R. N., Eng. Com. J. E. Cunningham, R. N., Major G. H. Wakeman, Mr. H. J. Gedge, Mrs. Gedge, Major G. le Huquet, Mrs. le Huquet, Captain E. H. Blackly, Mrs. Blackly, Mr. Ross Thomson, Mr. N. L. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mr. N. S. Brown and Mrs. Brown.

MACAO NEWS.

Consequent on the capture at Canton of four small gunboats which were smuggling rice to Macao, there is a lack of supply from the inland, and the price is now \$1 for eight catties. The authorities in Chinshan, however, allow each person to carry 40 cents worth of rice to Macao; therefore a great many rice buyers are seen daily going to and for between the two places. A few days ago a big fire broke out in Wanchai a place opposite Macao (in the inner harbour) and within a few hours 100 matsheds were destroyed. All the occupiers were poor boat people. A number of gentlemen in Macao, including Messrs. Lu Lim-yauk and Li Kun-chien, dispatched early the next morning a supply of congee and cotton coats for distribution among the people, thus saving them from death by severe cold and hunger.

CRICKET.

C.S.C.C. 2nd v. UNIVERSITY 2nd.

To be played on the University ground on Saturday next, commencing 2.15 p.m. The C.S.C.C. team will be:—W. Hill (Capt.), R. T. Taylor, E. T. Crocker, D. Lyon, G. P. Knight, F. Bacon, H. W. Sandford, H. E. Strange, G. H. Hasket, S. Hamer and W. Burden.

good footballers, but at the same time, they are very ignorant of the actual laws of the game they are playing. Such is often the case in the Old Country even now, where some of the players are receiving six and seven pounds a week for their services, and yet of the actual ruling of the game they know very little. So the referee often has to come to a player's assistance to prevent him making a fool of himself by continually making silly and useless appeals to the referee. Continually appealing is ungentlemanly conduct, and if a player is not careful he may find himself sent off the field for the offence. There are dozens of trivial little things that happen in our football matches at the present time that have never, in all probability, happened before, and the referee has at once to make up his mind how to deal with these. That is the time he has to be firm and to let the players realise that he is the master of the game.

Everything appertaining to the game of Association football lies in the referee's decision. This does not mean that everything that he sees he is duty bound to mark. Far from it. Why, only the other day I was refereeing a rather good game myself on the Club ground, and if I had blown my whistle for every little thing that happened that day, well I should have wanted a new whistle and a new pair of lungs by the time the match ended. So because the referee does not mark everything that he sees, please don't take it to heart and fancy that he is selling your favourite team. I noticed in particular one match not so long ago, where a referee who had a name for being very smart certainly spoiled many a good move of the losing team's play, by needlessly bringing up a man for offside when the player in question was not attempting even to play the ball or put himself in a position to do so and not even attempting to obstruct an opposing player. At least eight times in that match, the game was stopped needlessly. This caused ill-feeling between players, and I should certainly advise that referee in particular to read the Referees' Chart from the International Bye Laws of 1914. I shall have more to say on the topic of football week by week as the various games are played off in the Leagues and I have an opportunity of studying the players and referees.

NOTICES.

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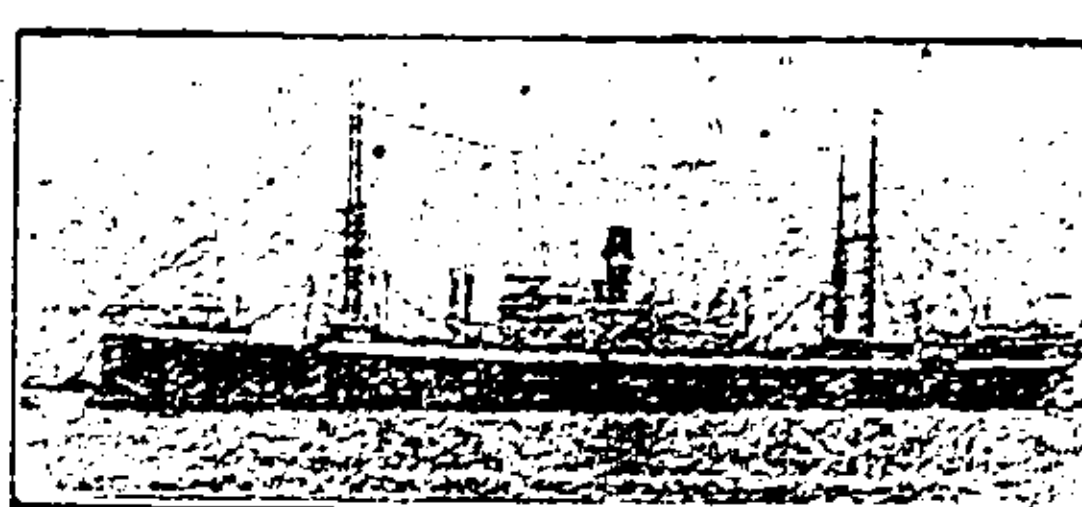
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The N.Y.K. s.s. WAKAMATSU MARU (Bomby Line.) left Kobe for this port via Moji on the 31st Dec., and is expected here on the 7th Jan.

The China Mail's s.s. NAN-KING has been delayed in Japan on account of the New Year's holidays and could not, therefore, sail from there before January 4th. She may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on or about January 11th.

The s.s. METHVEN arrived at Shanghai on 2nd Jan. leaves there 7th January and is due at Nagasaki on 9th January.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF ASIA from Hongkong on the 27th Nov. arrived at Vancouver on the 16th Dec.

The P. & O. s.s. UNITA left Singapore for this port on the 2nd instant at 6 a.m. and is due here on the 10th instant at about 6 a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. NAGOYA left Singapore for this port on the 4th instant at 4 p.m. and is due here on the 9th instant at about 4 p.m.

The Admiral L. s.s. EDMORE (from Seattle) sailed from Shanghai January 6th, and will arrive at Hongkong January 9th.

The Admiral Line s.s. CITY OF SPOKANE (from Seattle) sailed from Shanghai, January 6th and will arrive at Hongkong on January 9th.

The Admiral Line s.s. WAWALONA (from Portland, Oregon) sailed from Shanghai, January 5th, and will arrive at Hongkong on January 9th.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KATORI M. (American Line.) left Manila for this port on the 5th Jan. and is expected here on the 7th Jan.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KITANO M. (European Line.) left Shanghai, for this port on the 5th Jan. and is expected here on the 8th Jan.

The N.Y.K. s.s. TOKUSHIMA MARU (New York Line.) left Shanghai for this port on the 5th Jan. and is expected here on the 8th Jan.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN arrived at Nagasaki on 5th January, a.m. left there 5th January, p.m. and is due at Shanghai, p.m. and is due at Hongkong on 8th January.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA arrived at Yokohama on 5th Jan., left there 5th Jan., and is due at Vancouver on 14th Jan.

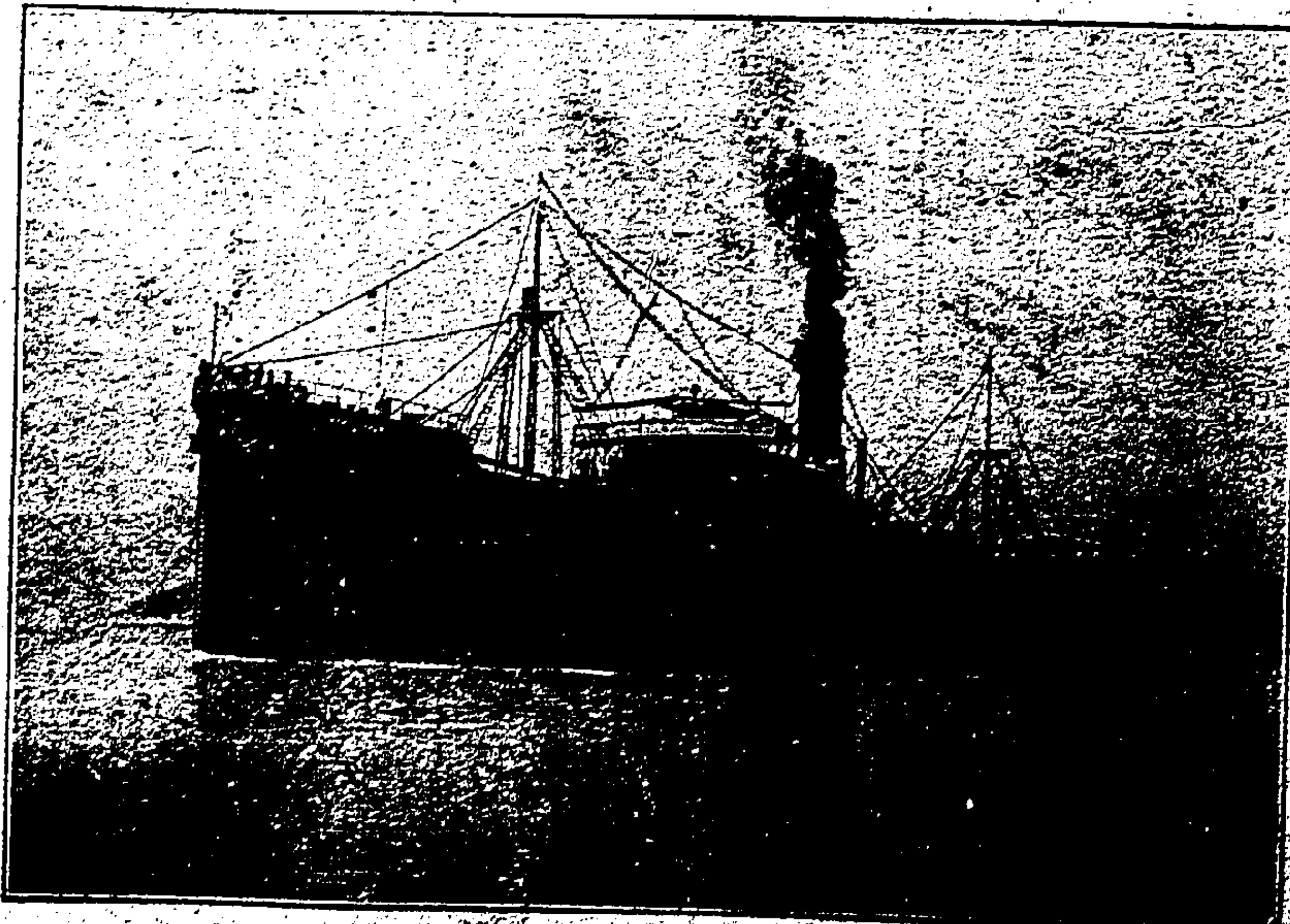
THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition: Engineering, First and Second Edition: Western Union and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians



S.S. "WALOMBER, 8,240 tons D.W., 5,195 tons gross."

Built and engaged by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., to the order of the British Government.

Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, HONGKONG.

MIDDLE CLASSES' TROUBLES.
IS THEIR STANDARD OF
LIVING TOO HIGH?

Are the middle classes living beyond their income? And is it true their present plight is partly due "to a disposition to aim at a standard of living which is too high"?

"No," says the secretary of the Middle Classes Union, emphatically. "It is impossible," he declared recently, "to aim at too high a standard. It is essential to progress. It would be thoroughly bad for the country if the middle classes reconciled themselves to a lower standard. I can see no necessity whatever for accepting the view that they must now go back to the standard of Victorian days. The working classes aimed at a higher standard, and have reached it. The middle classes must combine to retain as far as possible the standard to which they have become accustomed in the last 20 or 30 years."

For the simpler and less expensive habits, to which it is suggested the middle classes should now return, we may recall the following from "Cranford," in which Mrs. Gaskell gives us a placid picture of existence:

The inhabitants of Cranford kept early hours, and clattered home in their pattens, under the guidance of a lantern bearer, about nine o'clock at night, and the whole town was a-bed and asleep by half-past ten. Moreover, it was considered "vulgar" to give anything expensive in the way of eatables or drinkables at the evening entertainments. Wafer bread-and-butter and sponge biscuits were all that the Hon. Mrs. Jamieson gave, and she was sister-in-law to the late Earl of Glenmore.

Little enthusiasm, however, is to be noted to-day for a return to the Victorian standard of "elegant economy." A middle-class girl, recently demobilised from the W.R.A.F. Transport, was asked recently of her opinion of a programme of entertainment which comprised:

A quiet game of bezique or cribbage.
A walk.
A drive in a barouche.
Perhaps a game of croquet.
One dance.
Fancy needlework.

Her reply was to the effect that she much preferred motor-cycling, hockey, lawn tennis, auction bridges, theatre, restaurants, and plenty of dances. For needlework she had "no use whatever."

SOLDIERS SETTLE ON
THE LAND.HOW SMALL HOLDINGS
INCREASE EMPLOYMENT.

Efforts by the Government to people the countryside with a contented and prosperous peasantry by settling ex-Service men and their families on the land are beginning to bear fruit, writes a *Daily Chronicle* representative.

"At Holbeach, in Lincolnshire, where there is some of the finest land in England," said an official of the Board of Agriculture "the Board had acquired an estate of about 1,000 acres. Already 72 men are working there on small holdings, and 13 men are on probation. Cottages to the number of 54 have already been built, and 10 more are in course of erection."

The co-operative farming system, under which men are paid not less than the minimum wage fixed by the Government for the various services rendered on the farm, and receive as well a share of the profits, is complementary to the Board's small-holding scheme, which, in its turn, is quite apart from the work being done in the same direction by country councils throughout the country.

"No ex-Service man," he said, "who wants to earn his living on the land, knows something about it, is willing to work, and has a little capital, need be without

CHANNEL TUNNEL DANGERS.
PREMIER'S MISGIVINGS ON
MILITARY GROUNDS.

The favourable impression to have been created by the Premier's remarks to the delegates of the Parliamentary Channel Tunnel Committee recently is hardly borne out by the remarkable statement made by Mr. Lloyd George as disclosed in the official report of his reply issued recently.

After admitting to the delegation that the existence of a tunnel during the war would have been of immense advantage to this country, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"An essential part of our strength is due to the fact that this country is not as vulnerable as other countries are. An enemy cannot get at it. That is a source of great strength to us, and our neighbours envy our isolation and the protection of the 26 miles of water that separate us from the Continent. We do not want to give it away. We simply propose that the problem shall again be examined very carefully. If the military advice is favourable the Ministry will certainly be prepared to support the scheme on general grounds."

"I am a believer in the League of Nations, but I should like to see it working first before we put our whole trust in it. It is not because I am suspicious of it or distrustful of it. It is not because I do not think that it ought to succeed. But the risk is too great for us to put the whole of the existence of this country to the hazard of what is, after all, a great experiment."

"The world is not promising at the present moment. There are national passions which are still stirring up Europe. All that bids us to be careful, to be cautious, to be wary at any rate to remember that we are now an island. I do not want it to cease to be an island, and I want to be quite sure before I commit myself that our action will not deprive this country of its providential advantage in that respect."

"If we are reassured under that head, there is everything to be said for the Channel Tunnel. But I am sure you will not blame us if before we commit ourselves to something which is a great departure we take all precautions to be very careful and to act wisely."

Sir A. Fell: We cannot find any soldiers to come forward and express an opinion against it.

Mr. Lloyd George: I am not suggesting that the soldiers who are advising us are against it, but I do not know that they have sat down to examine it yet.

Sir A. Fell: I thought that you had had this inquired into already by the military authorities, and that they could have formed an opinion before now. It is very distressing having to be put off again, as we have been on so many occasions.

either his small-holding or his share in a co-operative farm. In the case of wounded men who are absolutely without capital, a grant is frequently made by the Government, while in some cases free tuition in farming matters, with a maintenance allowance, is also made.

"One of the largest of the Board's co-operative farming settlements is at Patrington, near Hull. Here there is an estate of 2,800 acres, on which 52 men are at present at work, and 35 houses have been built."

"Men are charged 50s an acre for small-holdings and £12 for a house per annum. They usually start with five acres, which is increased to ten if they show they can make good use of the land. With ordinary industry they can make a good living on these terms."

"So far as the county councils are concerned, 30,000 applications from ex-Service men for small-holdings have been received, and 14,000 approved. A large proportion of these have been already settled on their holdings."

NEW
ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R. NOTICE.

Licences of private Jinrickshas, private Chairs, and drivers and bearers of the name are due for renewal on the 1st January, 1920.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
C. S. P.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1920.

HONGKONG LAWN TENNIS
LEAGUE.

The Annual General Meeting of the above League will be held in the Hongkong Cricket Club Pavilion on Thursday January 15th at 5 p.m.

Clubs interested are requested to send representative.

F. LINDSAY WOODS,
Hon. Secretary.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—5 roomed furnished Bungalow at the Peak from early March. Apply to Linstead & Davis.

TO LET.—For immediate occupation, in Kowloon, furnished flat consisting of 3 rooms, bathroom, kitchen and servants' quarters. Light, airy and good locality. Apply Box 304 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—Leading Life Assurance Company has a vacancy for a CHINESE REPRESENTATIVE of ability and good character. References required. Must speak and write English. Apply Box 305 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "SHINYO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS & MANILA.

From SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, & JAPAN PORTS

The above named Steamer having arrived Wednesday, January 7th.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's Godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered after Wednesday, January 14th 1920. All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godowns, where same will be examined on Tuesday, January 13th, 1920 at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or Godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever, will be effected.

T. DAIGO,
Manager.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1919.

NOTICE.
THE ROYAL HONGKONG
YACHT CLUB.

Regatta to be held on Saturday the 26th February, 1920.

A launch will leave Statue Pier at 5.5 p.m. every Wednesday Commencing the 7th January to take Rowing. Members to the Club House for Rowing practice. All Members wishing to take part in the races are requested to turn up. Coaches have kindly consented to attend to coach crews.

J. S. McCANN,
Hon. Rowing Secretary.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday, the 13th January, 1920.

commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Quantity of Valuable Office and Household Furniture comprising—

Carved cherrywood curio cabinet, table & chairs, teak sectional bookcases, teak writing tables, revolving chairs, teak occasional tables, teak screens, card table, fine carpets, hand sewing machines, easy chairs, tapestry covered drawing room suite etc. etc.

Teak extension dining table & chairs, teak sideboards, dinner waggons, ice chest, teak overmantels, pictures, ornaments, bronze incense burners, dinner service, el. plated ware, cutlery, glassware etc. etc.

Teak wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, brass iron bedsteads, teak dressing tables, marble top washstands, toilet sets, chest of drawers, etc. etc.

Also

A Quantity of Valuable Novels

And

1 Enamelled Bath
Several Typewriters (Underwood, Remington & Oliver) in fine condition.

Geo. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received

instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday the 9th Jan. 1920.

commencing at 3 p.m.

at No. 51 Godown, Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon.

A Quantity of Chemicals.

(including Tanning Material)

4 Barrels Bisulphate of Soda (Stored in No. 9 Godown)

1 Case Hematine Crystal (Stored in No. 9 Godown)

1 Case Fustic Extract (Shellac drange quality) (Stored in No. 9 Godown)

1 Case Logwood Extract (Stored in No. 9 Godown)

3 Cases Coal Oil (Stored in No. 9 Godown)

5 Bags Quabacho Extract (Stored in No. 9 Godown)

7 Crates Lactic Acid (Stored in No. 9 Godown)

2 Barrels Carbonate of Ammonia (Stored in No. 9 Godown)

7 Cases Muratic Acid (Stored in No. 9 Godown)

2 Cases Tanning Material (Stored in No. 25 Godown)

1 Case Gun Tragacanth (Stored in No. 25 Godown)

2 Cases Coal Tar (Stored in No. 25 Godown)

10 Bales Jute Twine (Stored in No. 51 Godown)

25 Cases Stout (Stored in No. 51 Godown)

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY LIMITED

In the Matter of the Trading with the Enemy Ordinances 1914-1919.

NOTICE is for general information hereby given that pursuant to the powers contained in the above Ordinances the under-mentioned shares and all rights, whether legal or equitable in respect thereof, were vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property, Hongkong, who pursuant to the said powers has recently sold the same by private tender and Notice is also given that pursuant to the above-mentioned powers new Certificates in respect of the said shares have been issued by the above named Company to the Purchaser and that all other Certificates whatsoever in respect of the above shares have been noted in the books of the said Company as cancelled and Notice is further given that in consequence of the foregoing all outstanding Certificates in respect of the said shares are valueless for all purposes whatsoever.

The shares referred to above are the following—

Shareholder's name	No. of old shares	No. of new shares	Registered Nos of old shares
The Executors of Mrs. Lucie M. C. Nicaise	50	10	34171/34193 inclusive
Wilhelm Otto Christian Spalckhauser	75	15	34196 34220 "
Dr. Ferdinand Korn	40	8	28369 28393 "
Norddeutscher Lloyd	4	0	37687 37711 "
Johann Nicolaus Goosmann	1	0	35815 25839 "
Carl Heinrich Rogge	10	2	27305 27314 "
Friedrich Hermann Arnold Fuchs	25	5	27315 27324 "
C. Rudolf Heinsen	15	3	27325 27334 "
P. Hermeling	25	5	27335 27344 "
Reinrich Karl Oldorp	10	2	35185 35188 "
Speidel & Co.	35	7	41989 "
	299		28599 28608 "
			21814 21838 "
			9949 9952 "
			31117 "
			31992 32001 "
			28709 28733 "
			11557 11556 "
			45951 45952 "
			16521 15 45 "

Dated this 30th day of December 1919.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD

R. M. DYER,

Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Company, Limited on Wednesday 14th January 1920 at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1919.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday 1st January to Wednesday 14th January 1920 (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER
Secretary to the

Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co. Ltd.

General Agents for the

West Point Building Co. Ltd

Hongkong, 24th December, 1919.

NOTICE

DISSOLUTION OF
PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Philip Wallace Goldring and Cecil Hynes Lyson, Solicitors, under the name of Goldring and Lyson, has been dissolved as from 1st January 1920.

Debts owing to and claims against the firm must be paid or submitted to Mr. C. H. Lyson, at the office of Messrs. Lo and Lo, Alexander Buildings,

Hongkong, on or before 15th, inst.

NOTICE.

CHINESE POSTAL
NOTIFICATION

Tenders Required For Mail Launch

Tenders are hereby invited for the construction of a 40-45 feet motor launch for the use of the Chinese Post Office in Canton. Draft specification and plans may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

F. A. NIXON,
Acting Commissioner.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT AND AGENCY
CO., LTD.

Mr. Mowbray Stafford Northcote has this day been appointed Secretary to the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN JOHNSTONE,
Chairman.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1920.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG BOXING
ASSOCIATION.

President: His Excellency Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G., Governor. Chairman: His Honour Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice.

SECOND TOURNAMENT.

At "The Ring", Volunteer Head quarters Parade Ground next (adjoining Lower Peak Tram Station). Specially constructed "Matshed", capable of holding 2,000.

FRIDAY & SATURDAY,
JANUARY 9th and 10th, 1920.

Novices Competitions and Championship Contest.

Friday, January 9th, at 7 p.m., until about 11 p.m.

Preliminary Bouts in Novices Competitions. Forty Competitors. Middleweight, Featherweight, Lightweight and Featherweight. Doors open at 6.30 p.m. NO PREVIOUS BOOKING. Cash on admission. Prices: \$2, \$1, and 50 cents. No half-price seats.

Saturday, January 10th, at 9.15 p.m. sharp.

Semi-Finals and Finals in Novices Competitions.

Also a Six-round Welterweight Contest and a Ten-round Featherweight Contest.

Also a FIFTEEN-ROUND CONTEST for the

WELTERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

Between Sergeant "Sky" Kerrison, R.N.Y.P. (Holder) and Seaman Parsons, H.M.S. Ambrose (Challenger).

Doors open at 8.30 p.m. Prices: Reserved \$5, and \$3, unreserved \$2, and \$1. Men of H.M. Naval and Military Forces in uniform, half-price, to \$2 and \$1 seats.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIES, as follows:—

Wednesday, January 7th—Members of the Hongkong Boxing Association only.

Thursday to Saturday, January 8th—10th—General Booking.

Judges: Lt-Colonel Loring, Major Rapson, Lt. Ansdell, R.N. and Lt. Dickinson, R.N.

Referees: Messrs H.J. Gedge (Official Referee), W. Logan, A. Murdoch and J.S. McCann.

G. G. N. Tinson

Hon. Secretary.

J. C. WILDIN,
Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND
COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 6 Des Voeux Road (11, Bank of China Building).

FOR THE YEAR 1919 COME

Precaution is important in all things. This applies to your own business. The best way of providing for the future, finally, by

OPENING A SAVINGS ACCOUNT WITH US.

\$1 to start.

SYSTEMATICALLY it will grow to THOUSANDS.

DANCE TICKETS

50 cents each.

Tables may be Booked.

D. M. GOODALL

Manager.

Augmented Orchestra.

with all the latest

Jazz Instruments

from America.

Special

TEA DANCE

ON

THURSDAY

January 8th.

Special

TEA DANCE

ON

THURSDAY

January 8th.

Special

TEA DANCE

ON

THURSDAY

January 8th.

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TEA DANCE

ON

THURSDAY

January 8th.

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TEA DANCE

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THURSDAY

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TEA DANCE

ON

THURSDAY

January 8th.

Special

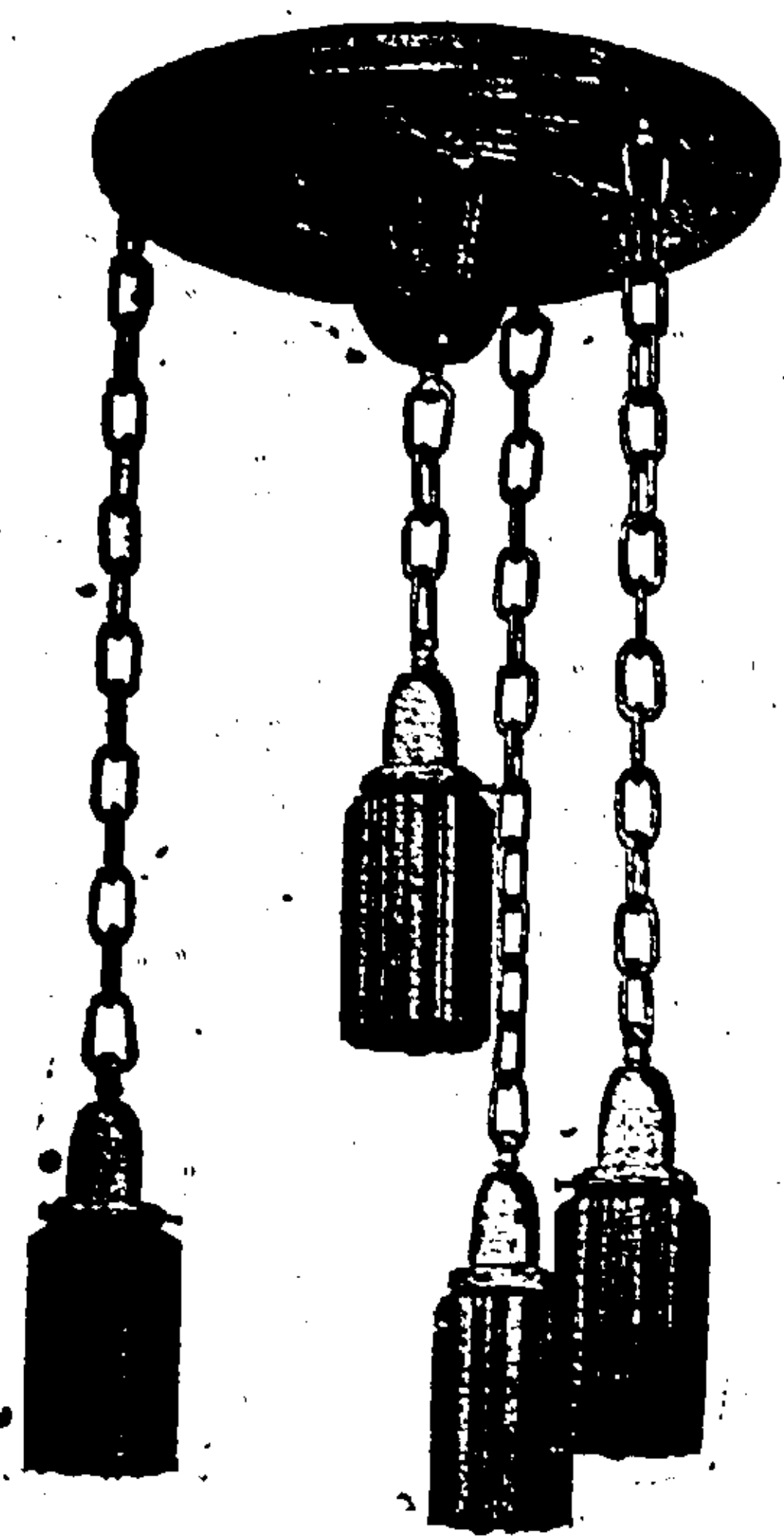
TEA DANCE

ON

THURSDAY

January 8th.

Special



WE CAN BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME AND
MAKE NIGHT AS BRIGHT AS DAY.

WE CARRY STOCK OF BOWLS, SHADES,
TABLE LAMPS AND ELECTRICAL FITTINGS

TO SUIT ALL WHAT YOU DO NOT SEE
IN OUR SHOWROOMS. WE CAN HAVE

MADE UP TO YOUR SPECIFICATIONS.

BEING FACTORY REPRESENTATIVES WE

CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH THE GOODS AT

VERY LOW PRICES.

UNION ENGINEERING

CO., LTD.

Office & Showroom 13 Chater Road.

SINCERE'S SPRING SALE

Imported Goods
Native Manufactures, and other
cheap Lines.
Exceptional opportunities for all.
Rare Bargains.
Economise by Coming.

THEATRE ROYAL

THE GREAT SUCCESS IN THE FAR EAST.

COMMENCING
Jan. 8th.

COMMENCING
Jan. 8th.

The Russian Opera Company arriving sooner than expected, it is found possible to open their season on Thursday the 8th inst. instead of the 9th. The Company will present "Carmen" there-fore on the 8th, and tickets may be had at Moutrie & Co. This arrangement does not in any way affect the previous arrangement for "Carmen" on the 14th inst. and is an entirely extra programme "Carmen" being played twice during the season.

THE RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA CO.

Personal Representative - L. Feodoroff

83 ARTISTES 83

SOLOISTS, CHORUS, ORCHESTRA & BALLET.
10 PERFORMANCES ONLY.

Beginning from 8th January, at 9.15 p.m.

Jan. 8th. CARMEN	Jan. 17th. CAVALLERIA
" 9th. AIDA	" 18th. RUSTI'ANA and
" 10th. TRAVIATA	" 19th. PAGLIACCI
" 11th. GIOCONDA	" 20th. IL TROVATORE
" 12th. RIGOLETTO	" 21st. MADAME
" 13th. CARMEN	" 22nd. BUTTERFLY
" 14th. TOSCA	" 23rd. LA BOHEME
" 15th. FAUST	" 24th. LA BOHEME

DIRECTION: A. STRICK.

PRICES: ... \$1, \$3 & \$1.

Booking now open at MOUTRIE'S.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

From TRIESTE
The Steamship
"AFRICA"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods have been landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forward- ed unless notice to the contrary be given before.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under- signed on or before the 25th inst. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damag- ed Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be exam- ined on the 10th inst. at 10 a.m. by Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter- signed by

JODWELL & CO., LTD.,

Agents,

Hongkong, 5th January, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's
Steamer
"TELAMON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 5th January.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damag- ed goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be exam- ined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th Jan. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the under- signed on or before the 26th January, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer
"AGAPENOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godowns on and after 5th January.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damag- ed goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be exam- ined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th January will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the under- signed on or before the 26th January, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1919.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	5/14
30 d/s	5/14
60 d/s	5/14
4 m/s	5/14
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	213
T/T Japan	189 1/2
T/T India	214 1/2
Demand, India	214 1/2
T/T San Francisco & New York	95 1/2
T/T Java	250
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	10.20
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	5/2
4 m/s. D/P	5/2 1/4
6 m/s. L/C	5/2 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	5/2 1/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	97 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	10.60
6 m/s. France	10.72
Demand, Germany	95 1/2
Demand, New York	95 1/2
T/T Bombay	214 1/2
Demand, Bombay	214 1/2
T/T Calcutta	214 1/2
Demand, Calcutta	—
Demand, Manila	200
Demand, Singapore	213
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	Nom.
Sovereign	3.95 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	31.90
Bar Silver, per oz forward	75 3/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 50 cent pieces	par.
" 10 "	\$9 pm.
" 5 "	\$54 pm.
Canton coins	6 1/2 pm.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

THE Steamship

"GRACE DOLLAR"

having arrived from San Francisco via Vancouver, B.C. and ports, on 2nd January, 1920, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. and stored at consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damag- ed cargo is to be left in the god- owns, until Tuesday Jan. 6th, 1920, when they will be exam- ined by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 2.15 p.m. January 6th, 1920.

Claims will not be accepted unless cargo is so examined by said Surveyors, prior to the above date.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they will not be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns.

All goods remaining after Jan. 8th, 1920 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1920.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

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Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	Jan. 9
Wakamatsu M.	N. Y. K.	Jan. 10
West Hepburn R. D. Co.		Jan. 10
Borneo M.	O. S. K.	Jan. 10
Tokushima	N. Y. K.	Jan. 10
Duners	P. & O.	Jan. 12
Tancred	R. D. Co.	Jan. 12
Nanking	C. M. Co.	Jan. 13
Taiyuan	B. & S.	Jan. 13
Grace D.	R. D. Co.	Jan. 13
Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	Jan. 13
Arabian Prince S. T. Co.		Jan. 15
Onia	B. L.	Jan. 15
Monteagle	C. P. O. S.	Jan. 15
Katori M.	N. Y. K.	Jan. 17
Manila M.	O. S. K.	Jan. 18
St. Francis	B. L.	Jan. 20
M. S. Dollar	R. D. Co.	Jan. 20
West Cajoot	S. & D.	Jan. 20
E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	Jan. 22

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Xingshong, from Amoy.
 Kiangwo, West Point, from Shanghai.
 Keechang, from Shanghai.
 Gelpke, Care Victoria, from Kobe.
 Sinenghin, Des Voeux Road Central, from Amoy.
 Major Villiers Coupon, re-transmitted from Yokohama, from Victoria B. C.
 Katoujiuchi Captain, Burungan Maru, via H.K. from Tokohashi.
 Yuenyuechang, from Shanghai.
 Tawachiew, from Amoy.
 Choycheungkuk Steward of Steamer Chinon c/o Yeechan Store, from Amoy.
 Wehrhane, from Yokohama.
 T. KANG.
 Superintendent,
 Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1920.

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Kianshong, from Amoy.
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Gelpke, Care Victoria, from Kobe.

Sinenghin, Des Voerx Road Central, from Amoy.
Major Villiers Coupon, re- transmitted from Yokohama, from Victoria B. C.

Katojuichi Captain, Burongan Maru, via H.K. from Tokohashi.
Yuenyueh, from Shanghai.

Tawayueh, from Amoy.
Choycheungkuk Steward of Steamer Chinon c/o Yeechan Store, from Amoy.

Wehrhane, from Yokohama.
T. KRING.

Superintendent,
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1920.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL- ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong—

Cimenterie, from Batavia.
Deamond, from Batavia.

Elas Mallouk, Hongkong Hotel or other Hotels, from Manila.

Fukurimaru, from Keelung.
Hamamara, care Nojiri, from Calcutta.

H. R. Andreas, from Manila.
Kennedy, from Calcutta.

Lapco, from Los Angeles Cal.
Miller c/o U. S. Consulate, from New York.

Norhongo, from London.
Rev. R. M. Jaffray passenger Andre Lebon, from Saigon.

Steve, from New York.
Tomoki, Tasaki, c/o Yachiyo Maru, from Takow.

Werth, from Bradford.
Wolfson (2), from Baltimore, MD.

D. de H. FARRANT,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1920.

TIDE TABLE.

5th to 11th January, 1920.

Date	High Water	Low Water	Mean Time
Mon. 5	9 32	3 16	0.6
Tues. 6	10 42	2 39	0.4
Wed. 7	11 24	4 38	0.4
Thurs. 8	10 54	3 26	0.6
Fri. 9	10 52	4 14	0.9
Sat. 10	11 47	5 33	3.1
Sun. 11	12 34	6 31	7.4
	1 23	5 58	5.3
	2 54	7 11	1.6
	3 50	7 30	2.5

m morning a afternoon.

Unnan M.	O. S. K.	Feb. 1
Tango M.	N. Y. K.	Feb. 21
Siam M.	O. S. K.	M. of Jan.
Tamno M.	O. S. K.	M. of Jan.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

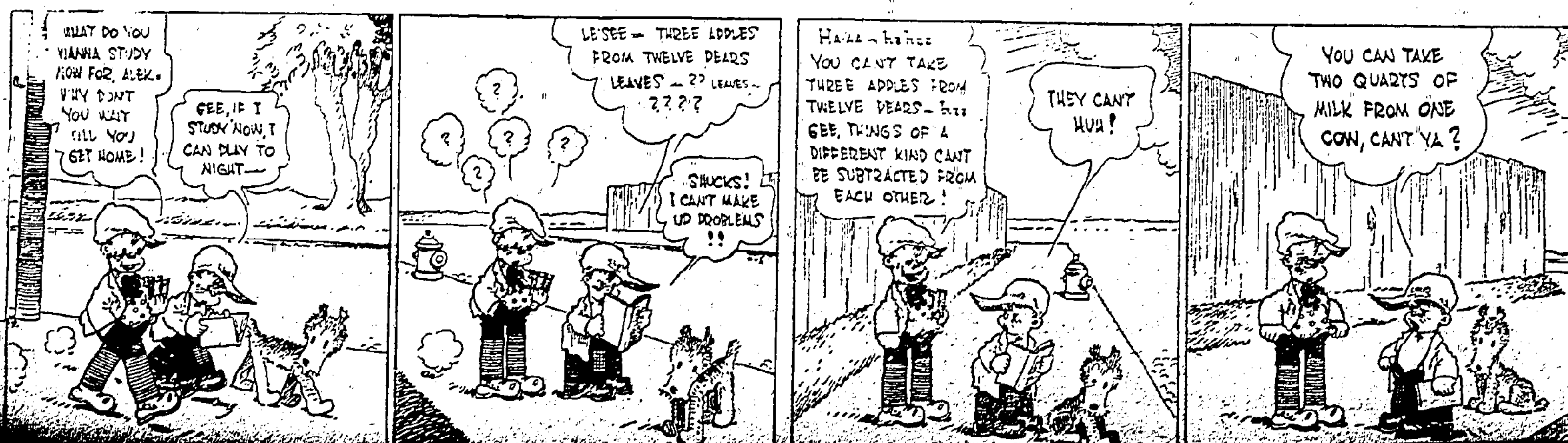
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FAVOURITE AUTOMOBILE.
WE WISH TO GIVE YOU
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THIR PAGE



A USEFUL SUIT.



The model photographed is developed in pure-coloured jersey with a full circular-skirted coat. The deep shawl collar and cuffs black seal. The distinctive feature of this creation is the unusual buckle-fastening.

A close-fitting seal topie is worn with this suit.

Designs of the Moment.

Why do we always associate Early and Mid Victorian dress with femininity? For some reason it was considered an attribute of the years which extended from the forties to the eighties—a time when femininity, sensibility and sentimentality appeared to represent a much appreciated trinity of feminine charms.

People who still can remember the crinoline of the fifties and sixties speak of as if it was the most womanly form of attire which ever existed, and yet what more feminine garment could we possibly have than the tea-gown of to-day, and why should the hoops of 1919 be less unquestionably feminine than the hoops of 1858? Was it because the femininity of the Mid-Victorians was more self-conscious than that of to-day? Because our ancestresses could swoon at will, could fall into a decline if the curate failed to return their love, and could even die of a broken heart if the squire jilted them?

Even their art was self-conscious, and the girl who learnt to play "La plume de Perles" on the harp probably did so because she had arms as white as milk and as well shaped as a statue's. As the Victorian poet wrote:

In the school of coquettes

Madam Rose is a scholar.

If her brooch she forgets

She to show her new collar

And yet we have borrowed so many of the fashions for which they gained their reputation. The little hooped gown of to-day recalls the Victorian Age, even if the wearer represents its antithesis. The beautiful old cameos which their possessors are proud to wear, recall the creaking silk gown of a past age on which they were first worn. The latest Victorian article of dress to which we have fallen victims is the brooch, pendant or earrings of seed pearls. These are becoming increasingly fashionable, and are certainly one of the most becoming items it is possible to imagine. The fuchsias, roses and harebells fashioned of pearls graduating from the tiniest "millet seeds" to the ordinary-sized pearls of the Orient and mounted on a mother-of-pearl foundation are graceful and beautiful relics of the past. One sees sets which include the single bell of the fuchsia as earrings, while a whole cluster of blossoms forms the brooch or pendant, and there are often other clusters intended to be sewn to black velvet ribbon to provide the bracelets. But every type of jewellery should have the right setting. There are certain gowns—to wit, the black velvet toilette—with which the seed pearls look triumphantly well, just as there are others which accord best with the more flamboyant diamond, and others, again, to which quaint reproductions of old French "pasté" seem specially suited.

GOING THE PACE.

ADVANCE OF MOTOR WOMEN IN SIX YEARS.

Nowadays nearly all women, young and elderly, primly dressed or attired in the most fashionable clothes, are just as interested in the various makes of motors exhibited as men. Possessing expert knowledge, they examine a car most critically. They walk round it, inspect the engine, and note any new features—all in a manner that shows they understand what they are studying. Husbands, brothers, and friends realise their comments are worth listening to, and exhibitors, knowing they may be possible purchasers, gladly give all information required.

Manufacturers themselves, in inventing numerous improvements, have not ignored the fact that women drivers have greatly increased. With self-starters, simplified gear (in olden days the changing of gear was far too complicated), and light clutches, the majority of the 1920 cars could easily be driven by any woman.

THE LADY DEMONSTRATOR.
Even the likelihood of a tyre getting punctured, which used to be such a terrible bugbear, need not be feared by the woman driver if her car is equipped with the dual rim. Lady demonstrators show the method then required for changing a tyre, which consists of unscrewing and lifting off the flange of the wheel, expanding the rim slightly to enable a gap to drop out so that the rim can be contracted. The tyre then falls out. It is replaced by reversing the process. Only 1 min. 7 sec. is taken by a lady demonstrator to change a tyre; an unskilled person would need about three minutes. A one-armed ex-soldier also demonstrates the simplicity and little strength required to change a tyre in this way, and firms are training many similarly disabled men who would not be able to change tyres without the up-to-date device of the dual rim.

LOVELY MOTOR CLOTHES.
In motoring clothes there are novelties to be seen also. A white kid coat, lined with white quilted silk and with a big collar of white brushed wool, was a "luxury" garment. Another coat in thick grey suede, with a grey brushed wool collar and cap to match, was more practical but also attractive. Reversible coats, one side of leather and the other of frieze, are suitable for both women and men. They will probably appeal particularly to women, who after a long run like to look neat on reaching their destination, and therefore would welcome two coats in one.

RUSSIAN BLOUSE.



The little Russian blouse sketched is made of seal brown tricotette. The round neck is finished with four rows of soutache braid in the same shade. The slit kirtle repeats the design as do the snugly fitting cuffs. The blouse is caught in at the waistline by a soft six-inch sash of self material.

FOR WINTER DAYS.

THE USE OF SHADES.

During the winter season it is very important that the artificial light on which we are so dependent should be sufficiently intense to enable us to see easily and clearly.

An extraordinary amount of light is wasted because people neglect one very ordinary and obvious precaution. Globes used to protect mantles and wire filaments very quickly become dust-laden and fogged, which impurities naturally act as a screen and light reducer. In bad weather the glass globes should be cleaned every few days, or even oftener if necessary.

SHADED LIGHT.

Another means only too common of wasting valuable light in the home is the use, or rather abuse, of silk shades. Just as it is injurious to the eyes to face a glaring unshaded light so is it impossible to read or work comfortably and healthfully in a room where the lights are unreasonably subdued by the use of silken shades.

Diffuse a too powerful light by all means, but use white, shell-pink, or violet, not red, or blue, or yellow, for your shades.

Most women will agree that shell-pink is not only possible, but in most cases suits the scheme of decoration. Violet, on the other hand, is neither pretty nor becoming. The only other alternative, therefore, is to be able to adjust both shades and lights so that a direct ray falls on book or work or writing table, and if this cannot be accomplished one must not attempt industry in the drawing-room, but be merely conversational and ornamental.

Reading by firelight is a recreation beloved by children, but it should never be allowed, nor should reading in bed.

There is a great deal to be said in favour of a paraffin lamp. Many book-worms attribute freedom from eye-strain to the use of the old-fashioned illuminant. Provided the wick and globe are in perfect order the light obtained by oil is powerful, steady, and particularly pleasant as regards colour.

Almost as important as the light itself is the angle at which it falls upon your book or work. For needlework or writing the light should come from over the left shoulder and thus avoid the formation of a shadow by the right hand; for reading the ray can fall from either side, but in all cases the light should be behind and above the worker.

It is sometimes desirable to increase the light, and this can be achieved by using a reflector. The easiest way to make a reflector is to stretch a piece of thickish white material (or matt paper) over a wooden frame. The frame should then be placed in a slightly sloping position a little below and behind the artificial light. It is surprising what a difference in light and comfort such an easily contrived reflector can produce.

Wallpapers and room furnishings make or mar a room when regarded from the oculist's point of view. The best means of lightening a dark room is to have the walls distempered pale grey or fawn. If wallpaper is used it should be unpatterned and matt surfaced. Papers that are supposed to promote a cosy appearance are often both light-absorbing and harmful to the eyesight. The thick red paper one so often sees is an example of the worst kind of eye-strain producer.

AN EYE LOTION.

During the coming months of eye-strain use boracic acid lotion freely. To make this, put one teaspoonful of powder into a tumbler, mix to a paste with very hot water, then fill up with warm water. To bathe the eye, draw down the lower lid and place the edge of the glass against it. Open, the upper lid as wide as possible, and douche the eye with the lotion by throwing the head backwards and forwards. Never bathe the eyes with a sponge or piece of rag, nor use a so-called "eye-cup." Make fresh lotion every day, and keep the glass carefully covered.

OF VELVET AND FUR



The richest of all winter style combinations has become the mode again. While velvet and fur are always worn, they have not been used very widely for street suits for several seasons.

But with the fuller, and draped skirts velvets have found favour again.

The dress sketched above is of sapphire blue velvet. Its twin-overskirt is trimmed with bands of chinchilla, with stole, muff and hat to match.

OUT OF THE RUT.

One of the most striking jumpers I have seen this season was of royal blue panne, and cut on rather severe lines. It had a bold design stencilled on it in gold paint. A golden girdle with long swinging tassels encircled but in no way defined the waistline.

EVENING DRESS IDEAS.

Lace still holds its own in the world of evening dress, but all kinds of innovations are being made in its treatment. Chantilly, made in its treatment. Chantilly, or smoking—they are much more likely to let it get a dangerous hold on them than are men. Two or three cigarettes a day cannot do much harm to any adult, but very few women have sufficient self-control to stop there.

BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH PEERESS.



Lady Francis Scott, wife of Lord Francis Scott, Colonel of the famous Grenadier Guards, formerly Lady Evelyn Elliot, daughter of Lord Minto, former Governor-General of Canada.

JOTTINGS.

BEAUTY SPOTS FOR THE HANDS.
It is quite usual to see a beauty spot on the face or neck these days, but I was very surprised to find one worn on the back of the hand. The hand was exceedingly white and pretty, and the black spot certainly enhanced its beauty, but I should not advise its general adoption except by owners of really attractive hands.

FUNERAL VELS.

Veils this season are not conspicuous for their prettiness, and those I have seen so far can scarcely be called becoming to their wearers. One I encountered was of the finest mesh to which was attached a straight band of heavy black velvet quite eight inches wide, which gave a most funereal appearance to the face. One wonders where these unhappy ideas originate.

THE VANISHING BODICE.

Perhaps it is as well that the devotees of the bare back evening-dress should go from bad to worse, for there is no quicker way of killing an extreme fashion. The latest variation which I ran up against had replaced the wisp of bodice in front by a single large velvet flower, supported by two of the narrowest shoulder-straps possible. The wearer had a wonderful fur wrap, and I should guess she needed it.

UPS AND DOWNS.

Whilst our evening-dresses descend, some day dresses preserve the balance by going to the other extreme, and many now boast the stock collar. These are usually separate from the frock itself, so that they can be renewed as often as desired. Plaid in soft satin, with a tiny white satin turnover, is the favourite material.

AMBER GIRDLES.

If you want to give a really novel touch to a blue serge gown buy an amber-coloured chain, preferably with rather large links, and fix it just above the waist line of your frock, girdle wise. If you can obtain a carved medallion of the same colour to finish it off so much the better. Your dress should be as plain as possible, so as to emphasise the originality of your girdle.

WOMEN SMOKERS.

The majority of women ought not to smoke, for the reason women are very seldom able to do things in moderation. They have a tendency to go to extremes, and if they contract an injurious habit—be it drinking, drinking, or smoking—they are much more likely to let it get a dangerous hold on them than are men. Two or three cigarettes a day cannot do much harm to any adult, but very few women have sufficient self-control to stop there.

ATTRACTIVE AFTERNOON FROCK.



This youthfully attractive afternoon frock is of mid-night blue satin crepe. The full, apron-like overskirt is effectively hand-feather stitched in black. The short overskirt is belted in at the waist with a string girdle of the crepe and is smartly finished with two miniature pockets set well in front of the hips.

Various chemisettes and sleevelets may be worn with this dress, but the ones shown with the original model were of sand Georgette embroidered in midnight blue poka dots. The little knot of ribbon at the left of the throat was of gold brocade black velvet.

The hat with this model was a wonderful thing of black panne velvet lined with coral and trimmed with a narrow band and bow of grosgrain ribbon.

ODD PINS TRIM NEW HATS.

NOVELTIES IN PEARL AND FILIGREE.

A great variety of pins adorn all shapes of hats this season and these pin trimmings look very smart on untrimmed hats of felt or velour.

While pins of pearl or jet are used on all sorts of hats, they are most popular on the soft, up-turned models and shapes that flare from the face. One of the best features about this trimming, in addition to its decorative value, is an ornamental protective tip for the sharp point of the pin. In the case of pearl or jet pins stuck through the material at the front of a hat the tip at the other end is made to match the pin in material.

Hammered gold or silver is very smart, made up in fan-shaped pins. Mother-of-pearl is one of the newest materials to be used this way. For example, one model is trimmed at the front with a square pin of mother-of-pearl, edged with a flat gold filigree design.

The majority of new sport hats in small models are trimmed with long nail pins of celluloid thrust through the velvet on the side and protruding for an inch or two beyond the outline of the hat.

JET MILLINERY.

The small hat made entirely of jet looks extremely smart with the winter frocks.

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PAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

From	To	Time	From	To	Time
1.30 a.m.	1.45 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	1.30 a.m.	1.45 a.m.	1.30 p.m.
1.45 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	1.45 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.00 p.m.
2.00 a.m.	2.15 a.m.	2.15 p.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.15 a.m.	2.15 p.m.
2.15 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.15 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.
2.30 a.m.	2.45 a.m.	2.45 p.m.	2.30 a.m.	2.45 a.m.	2.45 p.m.
2.45 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	2.45 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.
3.00 a.m.	3.15 a.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.15 a.m.	3.15 p.m.
3.15 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.15 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	3.30 p.m.
3.30 a.m.	3.45 a.m.	3.45 p.m.	3.30 a.m.	3.45 a.m.	3.45 p.m.
3.45 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	3.45 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.00 p.m.
4.00 a.m.	4.15 a.m.	4.15 p.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.15 a.m.	4.15 p.m.
4.15 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.15 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	4.30 p.m.
4.30 a.m.	4.45 a.m.	4.45 p.m.	4.30 a.m.	4.45 a.m.	4.45 p.m.
4.45 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	4.45 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.00 p.m.
5.00 a.m.	5.15 a.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.15 a.m.	5.15 p.m.
5.15 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.15 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.30 p.m.
5.30 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	5.45 p.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	5.45 p.m.
5.45 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 p.m.	5.45 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 p.m.
6.00 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	6.15 p.m.
6.15 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.15 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 p.m.
6.30 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 p.m.
6.45 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 p.m.
7.00 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.15 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.15 p.m.
7.15 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 p.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 p.m.
7.30 a.m.	7.45 a.m.	7.45 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.45 a.m.	7.45 p.m.
7.45 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 p.m.	7.45 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 p.m.
8.00 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 p.m.
8.15 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 p.m.
8.30 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 p.m.
8.45 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 p.m.
9.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 p.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 p.m.
9.15 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.30 p.m.
9.30 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	9.45 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	9.45 p.m.
9.45 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.00 p.m.	9.45 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.00 p.m.
10.00 a.m.	10.15 a.m.	10.15 p.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.15 a.m.	10.15 p.m.
10.15 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.30 p.m.	10.15 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.30 p.m.
10.30 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	10.45 p.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	10.45 p.m.
10.45 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.	10.45 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.
11.00 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	11.15 p.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	11.15 p.m.
11.15 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.30 p.m.	11.15 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.30 p.m.
11.30 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	11.45 p.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	11.45 p.m.
11.45 a.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	11.45 a.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.00 p.m.
12.00 a.m.	12.15 a.m.	12.15 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.15 a.m.	12.15 p.m.
12.15 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	12.15 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.
12.30 a.m.	12.45 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	12.30 a.m.	12.45 a.m.	12.45 p.m.
12.45 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	12.45 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.
1.00 a.m.	1.15 a.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.15 a.m.	1.15 p.m.
1.15 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	1.15 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.
1.30 a.m.	1.45 a.m.	1.45 p.m.	1.30 a.m.	1.45 a.m.	1.45 p.m.
1.45 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	1.45 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.00 p.m.
2.00 a.m.	2.15 a.m.	2.15 p.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.15 a.m.	2.15 p.m.
2.15 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.15 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.
2.30 a.m.	2.45 a.m.	2.45 p.m.	2.30 a.m.	2.45 a.m.	2.45 p.m.
2.45 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	2.45 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.
3.00 a.m.	3.15 a.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.15 a.m.	3.15 p.m.
3.15 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.15 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	3.30 p.m.
3.30 a.m.	3.45 a.m.	3.45 p.m.	3.30 a.m.	3.45 a.m.	3.45 p.m.
3.45 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	3.45 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.00 p.m.
4.00 a.m.	4.15 a.m.	4.15 p.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.15 a.m.	4.15 p.m.
4.15 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.15 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	4.30 p.m.
4.30 a.m.	4.45 a.m.	4.45 p.m.	4.30 a.m.	4.45 a.m.	4.45 p.m.
4.45 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	4.45 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.00 p.m.
5.00 a.m.	5.15 a.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.15 a.m.	5.15 p.m.
5.15 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.15 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.30 p.m.
5.30 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	5.45 p.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	5.45 p.m.
5.45 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 p.m.	5.45 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 p.m.
6.00 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	6.15 p.m.
6.15 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.15 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 p.m.
6.30 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 p.m.
6.45 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 p.m.
7.00 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.15 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.15 p.m.
7.15 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 p.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 p.m.
7.30 a.m.	7.45 a.m.	7.45 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.45 a.m.	7.45 p.m.
7.45 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 p.m.	7.45 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 p.m.
8.00 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 p.m.
8.15 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 p.m.
8.30 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 p.m.
8.45 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 p.m.
9.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 p.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 p.m.
9.15 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.30 p.m.
9.30 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	9.45 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	9.45 p.m.
9.45 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.00 p.m.	9.45 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.00 p.m.
10.00 a.m.	10.15 a.m.	10.15 p.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.15 a.m.	10.15 p.m.
10.15 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.30 p.m.	10.15 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.30 p.m.
10.30 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	10.45 p.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	10.45 p.m.
10.45 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.	10.45 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.
11.00 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	11.15 p.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	11.15 p.m.
11.15 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.30 p.m.	11.15 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.30 p.m.
11.30 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	11.45 p.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	11.45 p.m.
11.45 a.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	11.45 a.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.00 p.m.
12.00 a.m.	12.15 a.m.	12.15 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.15 a.m.	12.15 p.m.
12.15 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	12.15 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.
12.30 a.m.	12.45 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	12.30 a.m.	12.45 a.m.	12.45 p.m.
12.45 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	12.45 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.
1.00 a.m.	1.15 a.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.15 a.m.	1.15 p.m.
1.15 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	1.15 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.
1.30 a.m.	1.45 a.m.	1.45 p.m.	1.30 a.m.	1.45 a.m.	1.45 p.m.
1.45 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	1.45 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.00 p.m.
2.00 a.m.	2.15 a.m.	2.15 p.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.15 a.m.	2.15 p.m.
2.15 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.15 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.
2.30 a.m.	2.45 a.m.	2.45 p.m.	2.30 a.m.	2.45 a.m.	2.45 p.m.
2.45 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	2.45 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.
3.00 a.m.	3.15 a.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.15 a.m.	3.15 p.m.
3.15 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.15 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	3.30 p.m.
3.30 a.m.	3.45 a.m.	3.45 p.m.	3.30 a.m.	3.45 a.m.	3.45 p.m.
3.45 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	3.45 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.00 p.m.
4.00 a.m.	4.15 a.m.	4.15 p.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.15 a.m.	4.15 p.m.
4.15 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.15 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	4.30 p.m.
4.30 a.m.	4.45 a.m.	4.45 p.m.	4.30 a.m.	4.45 a.m.	4.45 p.m.
4.45 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	4.45 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.00 p.m.
5.00 a.m.	5.15 a.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.15 a.m.	5.15 p.m.
5.15 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.15 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.30 p.m.
5.30 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	5.45 p.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	5.45 p.m.
5.45 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 p.m.	5.45 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 p.m.
6.00 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	6.15 p.m.
6.15 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.15 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 p.m.
6.30 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 p.m.
6.45 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 p.m.
7.00 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.15 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.15 p.m.
7.15 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 p.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 p.m.
7.30 a.m.	7.45 a.m.	7.45 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.45 a.m.	7.45 p.m.
7.45 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 p.m.	7.45 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 p.m.
8.00 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 p.m.
8.15 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 p.m.
8.30 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 p.m.
8.45 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 p.m.
9.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 p.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 p.m.
9.15 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.30 p.m.
9.30 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	9.45 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	9.45 p.m.
9.45 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.00 p.m.	9.45 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.00 p.m.
10.00 a.m.	10.15 a.m.	10.15 p.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.15 a.m.	10.15 p.m.
10.15 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.30 p.m.	10.15 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.30 p.m.
10.30 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	10.45 p.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	10.45 p.m.
10.45 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.	10.45 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.
11.00 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	11.15 p.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	11.15 p.m.
11.15 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.30 p.m.	11.15 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.30 p.m.
11.30 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	11.45 p.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	11.45 p.m.
11.45 a.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	11.45 a.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.00 p.m.
12.00 a.m.	12.15 a.m.	12.15 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.15 a.m.	12.15 p.m.
12.15 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	12.15 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.
12.30 a.m.	12.45 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	12.30 a.m.	12.45 a.m.	12.45 p.m.
12.45 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	12.45 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.
1.00 a.m.	1.15 a.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.15 a.m.	1.15 p.m.
1.15 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	1.15 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.
1.30 a.m.	1.45 a.m.	1.45 p.m.	1.30 a.m.	1.45 a.m.	1.45 p.m.
1.45 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	1.45 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.00 p.m.
2.00 a.m.	2.15 a.m.	2.15 p.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.15 a.m.	2.15 p.m.
2.15 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.15 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.
2.30 a.m.	2.45 a.m.	2.45 p.m.	2.30 a.m.	2.45 a.m.	2.45 p.m.
2.45 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	2.45 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.
3.00 a.m.	3.15 a.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.15 a.m.	3.15 p.m.

NOTICES.

"COMMANDER"



SUPER-SIZE CIGARETTES.

This advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

From Kobe the KUMSANG consigned 1,000 tons of general merchandise for Hongkong and an equal quantity for through destinations—Mooring Kowloon Wharf.

The G. APCAR arrived from Calcutta yesterday with 4,200 tons of through and 1,030 tons of direct cargo. She carried 220 deck passengers. She brought no mails.—Mooring Kowloon Wharf.

The TYDEUS arrived this morning from Yokohama with 4,000 tons of cargo.—Mooring C 18.

The PROMETHEUS, a Norwegian vessel, came in this morning from Wuhu with a full load of 2,200 tons of rice.—Mooring B 9.

Coal to the extent of 2,700 tons was consigned to-day by the Chinese-owned FOO LEE from Chinwangtao.—Mooring C 33.

Three hundred tons of rice were delivered by the CORNELIA from Haiphong.—Mooring C 42.

From Moji the KUNAJIRI M., an O. S. K. boat, brought 4,000 tons of general merchandise.—Mooring A 8.

The LUMINA, consigned to the Standard Oil Co. Ltd., arrived from San Pedro with 2,500 tons of petroleum.—Mooring Laichikok.

From London the P. and O. vessel SOMALI brought 1,700 tons of direct and 4,300 tons through cargo. She carried 32 bags of mail.

The CHIP SHING came in yesterday from Wuhu with 2,550 tons of rice.—Mooring B 7.

The HARTLEPOOL, consigned to the Asiatic Petroleum Co., came from Tarakan with 3,000 tons of fuel oil.—Mooring Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Wharf.

The PAKHOI brought 2,200 tons of rice for the colony from Haiphong.—Mooring C 46.

From Haiphong the a.s. SIMFEROPOL, a Russian vessel, consigned 19,500 bags of rice yesterday. Her agents are the Russian Volunteer Fleet.—Mooring C 18.

POST OFFICE.

INWARD MAILS.

Bombay—Per YAMAGATA M., 7th Jan.

Europe via Negapatam—Per FOOKSANG, 7th Jan.

Japan—Per JAPAN, 7th Jan.

Shanghai—Per TOKUSHIMA MARU, 8th Jan.

Shanghai—Per KITANO M., 8th Jan.

Europe via Negapatam—Per DEMODOEUS, 8th Jan.

Straits—Per KEISHIN MARU, 9th Jan.

Japan—Per WAKAMATSU M., 9th Jan.

Straits—Per NAGOYA, 9th Jan.

Straits—Per UMTA, 10th Jan.

Straits—Per COMMANDANT MAGES, 10th Jan.

Straits—Per IYO M., 11th Jan.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TOMORROW.

Macao—Per SUI TAI, 8th Jan., 8.30 a.m.

Haiphong—Per BOURBON, 8th Jan., 9 a.m.

Haiphong—Per CHIHLL, 8th Jan., 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 8th Jan., 11 a.m.

Straits and Bangkok—Per KNIGHT TEMPLAR, 8th Jan., 3 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUN CHOW, 8th Jan., 4.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, 9TH JANUARY.

Macao—Per SUI AN, 9th Jan., 8.30 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & Europe via LIVERPOOL—Per TALTHYBIUS, 9th Jan., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Japan via Moji, Honolulu, San Francisco and South America—Per KIYO MARU, 9th Jan., 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & Europe via MARSEILLES—Per KITANO MARU, 9th Jan., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per LOONG-SANG, 9th Jan., 2 p.m.

Japan via Kobe—Per FOOK-SANG, 9th Jan., 4 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUN CHOW, 9th Jan., 4.30 p.m.

Hoihow & Haiphong—Per TAK-SANG, 9th Jan., 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, 10TH JANUARY.

Shanghai N. China & Japan via Moji—Per NAGOYA, 10th Jan., 10 a.m.

Macao—Per SUI TAI, 10th Jan., 1.30 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUN CHOW, 10th Jan., 4.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, 11TH JANUARY.

Macao—Per SUI AN, 11th Jan., 8.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung—Per KAIJO M., 11th Jan., 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per CHENAN, 11th Jan., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 12TH JANUARY.

Haiphong—Per HANGCHOW, 12th Jan., 9 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & Europe via Suez—Per NELEUS, 12th Jan., Reg. 9.45 p.m. Letters 10.30 p.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Saturday, 10th Jan., at 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 13TH JANUARY.

Haiphong—Per KWEILIN, 13th Jan., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAICHING, 13th Jan., noon.

Amoy Shanghai & North China—Per SUIYANG, 13th Jan., 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 15TH JANUARY.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 15th Jan., 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 16TH JANUARY.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per QUINNEBAUG, 16th Jan., 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 20TH JANUARY.

Philippine Islands—Per TAM-ING, 20th Jan., 2 p.m.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks b.	\$565
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons b.	390
North Chinas b.	170
Unions b.	180
Yangtzes b.	260
Far Easterns b.	22
Fire Insurances.	
China Fires n.	138
H. K. Fires s.	320
Shipping.	
Douglases n.	90
Steamboats n.	22
Indos (Pref.) b.	20
Indos (Def.) b.	210
Shells b. 220/- ex div.	
Ferries s.	30
Refineries.	
Sugars b.	211
Malabons b.	44
Mining.	
Kailans b.	190/-
Langkats b.	
Shanghai Loans b.	151 1/2
Shai Explorations s.	2
Raubs s.	40/-
Tronohs n.	56/-
Ural Caspians n.	
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves n.	90
K. Docks s.	170
Shai Docks b.	113
N. Engineerings b.	23
Lands, Ho. & Buildings.	
Centrals n.	100
H.K. Hotels n.	110
L. Invest. n.	118
H. Phreys Est. b.	8
K. Loan Lands b.	52
L. Reclamations s.	140
West Points b.	90
Cotton Mills.	
Ewon b. t. 500 ex div. cum rights	
Kung Yiks b.	51 1/2
Lau Kung Mows n.	300
Oriental n.	300
Shai Cottons n.	300
Yangtzepeeps b.	32 1/2
Miscellaneous.	
Cements n.	6.80
China Borneos b.	15
Do. Light old b. 7 new n.	5
China Providents b.	7.50
Dairy Farms b.	23
Electric H. K. b.	86
Electrics Macao n.	34
Hongkong Ropes s.	29
Hk. Tramways s.	7.70
Peak Trams, old s.	7
Do. new n.	80 cts.
Steam Laundries b.	3 1/2
Steel Foundries a.	10
Water-works b.	10 1/2
Watsons s.	53 1/2
Wm. Powells b.	12
Wisemans b.	27 1/2

Hongkong, Jan. 7, 1920.

WEATHER REPORT.

January 7d. 12h. 10m.—No returns from Vladivostok, or Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased considerably at Weihaiwei, and slightly to moderately at other reporting stations. The anticyclone has probably moved eastward and another anticyclone has developed over China. Fresh to strong monsoon will prevail along the China coast and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.00 inches against an average of 6.19 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Road, N. and N.E. winds, fresh to strong; fine.

2 Formosa Channel, N. winds, strong to a gale.

3 South coast of China (b.) the same as H.K. and Lamook as No. 1.

4 South coast of China (b.) the same as H.K. and Hainan as No. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 7, 1920.

HOTELS.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MRS. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION,
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING,
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR,
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

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J. WYFELL,
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